密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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THE INVITATION TO THE CHINESE BANKERS

THE invitation extended to the Chinese Bankers Association to send a delegation to America to attend the next meeting of the American Bankers Association next Spring referred to elsewhere in this issue of the *Review*, is a matter of unusual importance and it is to be hoped that the Chinese Bankers Association will send a delegation to the United States genuinely representative of the influential Chinese financial and banking interests from North, South, Central and East China. The invitation to the Chinese Bankers from the American Bankers Association was extended through the friendly offices of Mr. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce of the United States and was presented in Peking by Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, on Tuesday of last week. Among those present at the presentation of the invitation in addition to a number of Chinese bankers and American business men resident in China were Mr. Edward Bell, Charge d'Affaires at the American Legation, Dr W. W. Yen, chairman of the Commission for the Readjustment of Finance, J. R. Lovejoy, vice-president of the International General Electric Company, Herman Westinghouse of the Westinghouse Airbrake Company, V. K. Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mr. Arnold, Commercial Attache.

MR. Julean Arnold in presenting the invitation to the Chinese bankers mentioned briefly some of the benefits which might follow a meeting of the leading bankers of China with the bankers and financiers of the United States and said that it was possible that the American Bankers Association might send a return delegation of its own members to China for the purpose of making an investigation of conditions in this country with the idea of working out plans for cooperation that might be of considerable benefit in a solution of some of China's problems. The chief problem to be solved, in Mr. Arnold's opinion, is that of the disbandment of troops. "This can only be made effective if some methods are devised which will offer opportunities to these hundreds of thousands of troops for other employment. A program involving extensive public works such as canal improvements, the Hwai River Conservancy, railway construction and the building of good roads would offer the best opportunities for the employment of labor in a constructive capacity, at the same time very materially improving the economic fabric of the Chinese people. Unless some such program is devised the disbandment of troops would lead to disorganized disorder rather than the continuation of the present organized disorder. In other

words it would make far more chaos than at present exists."

IF there is ever to be a solution of the present unsettled condition of China it must come from the influential banking and business interests and there is a possibility that something constructive may develop from this visit of the Chinese bankers to the United States. In order to accomplish anything material toward the reconstruction and reorganization of China, China must obtain the cooperation of foreign financial assistance and there is no question but that foreign assistance would be forthcoming if some method could be worked out whereby foreign capital could be protected in China. The Chinese bankers know that their country is sound fundamentally and that it is merely a question of readjustment of financing and a proper organization or marshaling of resources in such a way as to accord the security for the financing of needed public works, essential to the solution of the question of disbandment of troops. Some will say that nothing can be done until the country becomes united; that nothing in a constructive way can be accomplished until the various conflicting elements can be brought together. The fallacy of this argument is apparent to anyone who has been watching events in the country for the last dozen years. There can never be peace in China as long as fighting and preparation for fighting is the chief industry of the land. Something must be done to get the minds of the people off the subject of war and nothing will bring about this desirable condition better or quicker than the starting of a number of large industrial projects that would furnish employment to the surplus population that is now enrolled in the various provincial armies.

ANOTHER important element involved in the contemplated visit of a number of influential Chinese bankers to the United States at this time is the prestige of China which is now at a very low ebb abroad. This fact was brought out at the meeting in Peking by Dr. W. W. Yen, former Premier and now head of the Commission for the Readjustment of Finance who said, "During the past few years the position of China in world politics and in the eyes of people abroad has fallen and it is now our duty to convince the well-wishers of China of the solidarity of China's foundation. In America our bankers will come in contact with influential people of all classes and through their relations with the bankers who have the confidence of the people of all classes they will be able to bring about a more intelligent understanding of basic conditions in China." And finally outside of the possibility of developing some method for the cooperation of the American and Chinese bankers in solving some of the problems of China, the Chinese bankers will also be benefitted in other ways through their visit to America. Modern Chinese banking has become well established and is making itself felt in the economic life of the country, but the fact that it is not sufficiently well organized for accomplishing the commercial and industrial reorganization of the country on a modern basis is generally recognized by the bankers themselves. A general survey of business conditions abroad, a study of foreign banking systems and methods in operation in America, now the most progressive and most prosperous of countries and a personal contact with those banking and financial leaders who have elevated their country to a leading position in the economic world, will certainly be helpful, helpful in the future commercial relations of the two countries, and also in many other ways.

AMERICAN PROHIBITION, AND CHINA'S ANTI-OPIUM LAW

IT is almost exactly eighty-five years since Commissioner Lin Tse-su, Viceroy of Hupeh and Hunan, was appointed by the emperor Tao-Kwang to "go, investigate, and act" in the suppression of the Opium traffic at Canton. He was vested with absolute power to carry out the imperial will. Foreign and Chinese merchants, as well as the local officials, waited his arrival with curiosity, not to say anxiety. The officials, hitherto more than a little lax in enforcing the laws against smuggling and dealing in opium, were suddenly consumed with a burning zeal to see law and order prevail, and to inculcate in the 'foreign barbarians' within their gates a healthy respect for the Celestial conception of 'Taou-Le' or 'reason'. Opium had at this time been used for smoking some two centuries; at first it had been mixed with tobacco for this purpose. The drug had appeared in China during the latter part of the T'ang dynasty when it had been used as a medicine. A little less than two hundred years ago—in 1729, to be exact—the emperor Yung Cheng issued the first edict against the smoking of the drug. About two hundred chests of opium were then imported annually. Sixty years later the yearly importation was more than five thousand chests. In 1796 opium importation was absolutely prohibited by edict of the emperor Chia Ch'ing. This prohibition was renewed in 1800 which casts doubt upon the efficacy of the first prohibition. Opium now became contraband, and a highly elaborate system of smuggling grew up. Chinese and foreign merchants generally, ignored the law, and the local officials for the most part did not attempt or even bluff at carrying out the wishes of the emperor and the central government. Between 1820 and 1830, for example, the importation of the drug averaged more than sixteen thousand chests annually, while between 1835 and 1839 it was at least thirty thousand chests. Although the merchants of the Co-hong and the East India Company refused to handle the drug personally and officially at Canton after the promulgation of the edict of 1800 this merely had the effect of removing the opium depots to Whampoa and Macao a few miles away. In these centers for twenty-one years the trade went gaily on; after 1821 and until 1839 the traffic was shifted to the island of Lintin, Kapsingmoon, Kapsuimoon, and Hongkong. Into the details of the opium smuggling trade we need not enter here; mention may be made, however, of one beautifully clear picture of the "system" at Namoa drawn by the late William C. Hunter in his 'The Fan Kwae' at Canton—a scene which was duplicated hundreds of times along the China coast, and which under slightly different conditions is being repeated in numberless cases along the coasts of the United States nowadays. Mr. Hunter vividly describes how the opium-ship on which he happened to be traveling was anchored on the inside of the island of Namoa. Immediately a Mandarin boarded the ship to inquire the cause of the foreign boat's visit, and to read with all solemnity Tao-Kwang's edict which forbade trade at ports other than Canton, but which permitted supplies to storm-driven mariners. Shortly afterward the official directly inquired the number of chests aboard, and the question of 'cumsha' was quickly and pleasantly arranged in accordance with 'custom'—the kind of Custom which was generally collected before the days of Sir Robert Hart. As soon as this small transaction had been completed the Mandarin quitted the boat and the Chinese merchant junks arrived to receive the chests of opium which had been contracted

and paid for at Canton and which it had been arranged were to be delivered at Namoa. The system was worked out in detail and carried on smoothly for years. It contributed, of course, to the waging of two wars, which would almost undoubtedly have been fought had the opium traffic never existed, but flourished despite the strife and confusion of the period. It was impossible for the Chinese government to hold foreign nationals responsible for breaking laws which Chinese nationals could not be forced to obey. The failure of the imperial government was ignominious. Since the Government would not recognize the traffic as legal it was impossible to regulate it. Conditions became such, as to render it desirable on the part of the imperial government to legalize the trade and this was done in 1858 by treaty agreement. Thus a blow was struck effectively at the smuggling which had been going on for more than half a century.

BUT perhaps it is not clear that all this has any relation to the question of American prohibition. No whit discouraged by the century and more of China's experience with attempting to prohibit the sating of a strong human desire for stimulants, a section of the American people succeeded in getting the United States Congress to submit in December 1917, the following proposed Amendment to the Federal Constitution:—"After one year from the ratification of this article, the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by Congress." This is the much talked of Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The requisite number of ratifications had been received by January 16, 1919, and the formal proclamation of the new addition to the fundamental law of the land was made on January 29, of the same year. Since this date, to quote the words of Mr. H. B. Morse, in describing conditions on the China coast in relation to opium between the first and second Anglo-Chinese wars, there has been a "perfect carnival of smuggling". Americans and others who have studied China's opium problem have been in the past more than a little prone to assume a condescending or patronizing air and to remark that if the central government in China had been a really strong one or had been quite serious in desiring the break-up of the nefarious traffic in opium it could relatively easily have succeeded in its object. The 'if' is a large one, moreover it is extremely doubtful if the conclusion is justified. The experience of the American Federal government during the past four years may well lead to a reconsideration of that conclusion and a change of attitude.

IN a public address delivered a few months ago assistant United States Attorney-General John W. H. Crim said: "On the Canadian border, on the Mexican border, on the Atlantic Ocean, on the Gulf of Mexico, on the Pacific Ocean, a belt around the entire United States, we have a veritable 'No Man's Land,' where boot-legging, graft, piracy, smuggling and murder are committed in a degree of deliberately and skilfully organized infamy which is without parallel in American history." Is there not in this more than a vague reminder of the picture described in the foregoing of conditions on the China coast a century ago? "The tragedy of the situation is deepened by the public's callous indifference to a reign of lawlessness which makes our country a by-word, an object of universal sneer and contempt," says John Koren, former president of the American Statistical Association, in a recent article in the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He goes on to draw attention to the "hundreds of thousands of buyers of intoxicants blessed with more or less ample pocketbooks who, no doubt, would take it ill should their patriotic uprightness be questioned." But more serious yet is the fact that several States of the Union have registered protest by the action of their legislative bodies having refused to vote appropriations for enforcement of the law or of actual repeal of enforcement laws themselves. Cases of these types have been cited in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Wisconsin. As for the part played by prohibition enforcement officers in the American tragi-comedy or comi-tragedy—whichever term may be preferred—of prohibition a brief consideration of this will contribute to the analogy hinted at in the beginning. It is a well-known and indisputable fact that many of these officers have been quite as guilty of law-breaking and bribe-taking as have been many of the Chinese officials who have so often and so harshly been criticised by foreigners during the past century and a quarter in connection with the opium traffic. A recent writer throws light on this aspect of the question in a somewhat disconcerting yet not surprising way. Speaks 'Charley' the Dry Agent of the government: "It is easy picking, anywhere from a hundred to a thousand dollars a week, according to the town you're in. Of course, we make raids and that sort of thing and the fellow gets fined a couple of hundred and opens up next day. Mike's turn one week and Pietro's the next. And if they come across after that we let them alone for several months. Handle any hooch ourselves? Not so you would notice it. That's the chief's job and too risky for an underling. Of course, if a chap gets too raw and someone complains to the chief, you get shifted to another town, or fired. Depends on the chief's digestion, I guess." Not much difficulty would be found in citing dozens and scores of similar cases.

TO conclude the analogy let us consider the rum-running issue which has of late been causing more than a little difficulty between the government of England and the United States. As foreigners have been involved in the introduction of opium into China, so have they been in the smuggling of liquor into America. Among these ironically enough is a well-known Chinese wine company located on North Szechuan Road in Shanghai. This enterprising organization it is frankly claimed sends large quantities of wet-stuff into America under the guise of 'Medicine'. More important by far, however, is the introduction of spirituous liquors from Canada and England. One of the last official acts of Ambassador Harvey before leaving England for home was his preparation in collaboration with Lord Curzon of a Ship Liquor and Liquor in Transit Treaty between England and the United States. The British counter-draft of this was delivered at the Department of State during the first week in December. The main terms of the treaty have been reported to be three in number: The American authorities are to have the right to search any British ship within a limit of about twelve miles suspected of carrying liquor for smuggling purposes; the United States will formally affirm by treaty the principle of the

three-mile limit for territorial waters; British ships are to have the right to carry liquors under seal into the territorial waters of the United States. Near the end of November the British steamer *Tomako* was seized as a rum-runner. The Treasury Department argued that the capture had been made in compliance with the new Anglo-American agreement. The Department of State, however, pronounced this a tactical error. The Treasury accordingly decided to proceed with the case on a charge of illegally landing liquor in small boats. From Canada also quantities of liquor have been smuggled with the connivance of revenue or police officers—paid for at the rate of twenty-five to one hundred dollars per trip across the border. This has led to a liquor-smuggling conference which ended only a few days ago. Agreement according to *Reuters* has now been made for an "exchange of information with regard to smuggling of liquor from Canada to the United States and to smuggling of narcotics, silks and other merchandise and *vice versa*. Treaty arrangements will be necessary." It will be extremely interesting to see whether the United States will be more successful in settling the liquor-prohibition problem by treaty-making than has China in settling the opium problem by similar means.

NO one can deny the desirability of suppressing the drug and liquor traffic throughout the world. It cannot be denied, however, that the process is difficult in the extreme, and that both China and the United States have been to the present pretty unsuccessful in stamping out the evil traffic. It has been said that at one time in China's history drunkenness was much more common than it is now and that the use of opium has merely supplanted to a large extent the use of liquor. Certainly the last few years have witnessed an alarming development of the drug vice in the United States. These considerations show conclusively how difficult it is to stamp out vice in a world which seems naturally to take to naughtiness and to have an innate desire for stimulants. In both countries the economic aspects of the traffic have to be taken into consideration. In both countries too a somewhat stubborn and sullen determination on the part of the people not to have their private affairs interfered with by the government complicates the situation. Numbers of ordinarily law-abiding citizens in China and America become law-breakers when what they feel to be an invasion of their basic and fundamental individual and domestic rights takes place. Just what the outcome of the opium problem in China, and the prohibition problem in America will be one cannot presume to say. What may be opined, however, is that prohibition does not prohibit, and that careful regulation based on a slowly but gradually enlightened public opinion rather than sudden mass legislation at one fell swoop may be one key to the problem.

A REPLY TO MR. HALL.

Editor, The China Weekly Review:

In response to Mr. Hall's letter in the issue of the *Review* for December 8, 1923, referring to the general educational movement, may I have the privilege of saying a few words?

I appreciate Mr. Hall's criticism. I never intended to take away the credit from Mr. Yen. The "People's Thousand Word Book," (平民千字課), which is published by the Shanghai Commercial Press, is really the work of Professors Tao and Chu because the front and back pages of the book contain their names and not Mr. Yen's. Mr. Yen may have assisted in the work. In the back page it reads: "編纂者：陶知行*經農." In the front it writes: "商務印書館特許經農請假從事編輯，中華教育改進社除允許知行請假擔任編輯職務外..... 帖事晏陽初先生 ..... 對於編輯上都給我們很有價值的批評....." If Mr. Hall understands Chinese, may I advise him to scrutinize these statements?

You will see the point clearly from a copy of "People's Thousand Word Book" which I am forwarding to you with my letter.

I am,

Chen Tsung Hsi.

University of Nanking,

Nanking, December 10, 1923.

Editor's Note:—The above letter refers to an article published in the *Review* on November 24 written by Chen Tsung Hsi, dealing with the "Popular Education Movement in Nanking." L. K. Hall of the Y. M. C. A. in a letter to the editor of the *Review* which appeared in these columns on December 8, took issue with Mr. Chen regarding the real originator of the movement. The *Review* has now asked Y. C. James Yen for his views on the subject and hopes to be able to present them soon.

Chinese Bankers Invited to Visit America

COMMERCIAL Attache Julean Arnold entertained at luncheon on December 4 a group of prominent Peking bankers for the purpose of conveying to them the invitation of the American Bankers Association extended through Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover to send a delegation of Chinese bankers to the United States in order to accord the American bankers an opportunity of getting into close personal contact with the Chinese bankers so that they may come to understand the economic and financial conditions in China better through this means than having to depend upon information transmitted through the press or in government reports. It is further hoped that a visit of Chinese bankers to the United States will be followed by a return visit of American bankers to China. Mr. Arnold presented the invitation emphasizing the importance of making the delegation of bankers thoroughly representative so as to include some of the important heads of banks at Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai and Canton. He stated that he hoped the delegation would be organized and ready to sail from Shanghai early in February as the trip would require ten weeks absence from China, and this would make possible the return at the end of April or the beginning of May.

It is very important at this time when the Chinese bankers and when various government organizations are working on plans for the readjustment of Chinese finances for consideration to be given to the immediate future of the great outstanding question in connection with the financial situation, the disbandment of troops. This can only be made effective if some methods are devised which will offer opportunities to these hundreds of thousands of troops for other employment A program involving extensive public works such as canal improvements, the Hwai River Conservancy, railway construction, and building of good roads would offer the best opportunities for the employment of labor in a constructive capacity, at the same time very materially improving the economic fabric of the Chinese people. Unless some such program is devised the disbandment of troops would lead to disorganized disorder rather than the continuation of the present organized disorder. In other words it would make for more chaos than at present exists.

However, to finance any large public works it would be necessary for China to secure the cooperation of foreign financial assistance. Thus a visit of the Chinese bankers to America at this time would be very helpful to a correct presentation of the situation to the American banking public. China is fundamentally sound financially. It is merely a question of readjustment of financing and a proper organization or marshaling of its resources in such a way to accord the security necessary for the financing of needed public works essential to the solution of the question of the disbandment of troops. It would be doubly helpful in this connection if the American bankers followed the visit of the Chinese bankers with the dispatch of a strong delegation of their representatives to China. Thus, while this would be the first time in the history of China that a delegation of bankers went abroad, the present is a most opportune time at which to make this trip, for it may mark a new era in the development of Chinese finance.

In the absence of Dr. Schurman, the American Minister, Mr. Edward Bell, the Counsellor to the legation, briefly outlined the conditions in China which make a visit of Chinese bankers to the United States of signal importance at this particular time. Dr. W. W. Yen, chairman of the commission for the Readjustment of Finance, spoke of the benefits which would accrue to the individual bankers in connection with the valuable experience which they would gain in meeting in America with the American bankers and in the effective connections which would result. A knowledge of American banking methods would be very helpful to Chinese bankers at this time so that after the return of these bankers to China they would be prepared for a larger and more effective service to the banking interests of their own country. He emphasized the fact that a visit of this delegation would add greatly to the prestige of China. During the past few years the position of China in world politics and in the eyes of people abroad has fallen and it is now our duty to convince the well-wishers of China of the solidity of China's foundation. In America they will come in contact with influential people of all classes and through their relations with the bankers who have the confidence of the people of all classes they will be able to bring about a more intelligent understanding of basic conditions in China. So long as the nations of the world adhered to the principles of nationalism the result was a great world war. Since the War there has been a reaction against nationalism and people are now turning their attention to internationalization. Dr. Yen spoke very earnestly in advocating international cooperation and the invitation of the American Bankers Association to the Chinese bankers was in line with this idea. Thus he trusted that the Chinese bankers would accept the invitation extended by the American bankers through the United States Department of Commerce.

Mr. K. P. Chen, manager of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, speaking of Shanghai bankers stated that it was the desire of a very large number of the bankers there to avail themselves of this invitation but that the present tightness of the money market, occasioned by the cotton crisis in Tientsin and the unprecedented imports of wheat into China, had a very disturbing influence so that, while we may be assured of a delegation from Shanghai, yet conditions in the country do not make it possible to send from there as large a representation as desired. Mr. Chen emphasized the great importance of the acceptance of the invitation at this time and hoped himself to be a member of the party to visit America.

Mr. Herman Westinghouse, chairman of the board of directors of the Westinghouse Airbrake Company, said that, while he was not a banker, he appreciated the importance of the banking fraternity to the commercial and industrial life of a nation and felt that the visit of Chinese bankers to America at this time would be helpful both to the United States and China. He advised the delegation to make its trip early in the spring so as to be able to leave the United States before the beginning of the summer as the Presidential campaign would be launched early in the summer and the people generally would be so engrossed in this campaign that the bankers would not find their visit during that period satisfactory.

Mr. Lovejoy, vice-president of the General Electric Company, stated that an exchange of views between Chinese and American bankers would be most important at this time. He emphasized the necessity of having a thoroughly representative delegation with the best qualified men possible to secure and stated that in his opinion a large number would not be necessary in that a small number of very prominent men in the banking fraternity could accomplish far more than a larger number of less representative men.

His Excellency Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made the following statement in connection with the acceptance of the invitation of the American Bankers Association:

"One of the things which lead us to entertain bright hopes for the future of the Pacific is the ever increasin- friendly relations between the two great Sister Republic facing each other across the wide expanse of the great ocean. They are bound together not only by the formal ties of treaties and agreements, by the cordial relationship existing between the two governments, by the friendly sentiment which the people of one country cherish toward those of the other, by the intellectual fellowship made possible by the large number of Chinese students in America, by the exchange of professors, and the American residents in and travellers through China—but also by the rapid growth and extension of business and commercial relations.

"Our past experiences with each other have been so pleasant, and our contact with each other has proved to be such a mutual advantage that there is an ardent desire on both sides to get into personal touch with one another so as to know each other more. For in spite of the fact that modern facilities for transportation have made the world much smaller than it used to be, and scientific improvements in the medium of communication have almost annihilated time and distance, there is nothing that can take the place of personal contact in the promotion of true understanding and good relationship. For no matter how eloquent a printed speech is, its voice is always faint; no matter how vivid a description is, the scene always appears to be remote; and no matter how accurate a report is, the effect is always indirect. The interchange of visits by individuals or delegations is like a a shuttle which runs back and forth in weaving an international web of good understanding for friendly and effective cooperation.

"In favoring and supporting the idea of having a delegation of Chinese bankers visiting America, I do not at all have in mind any specific object or any particular mission that it may execute for the country or government at this time. No such object exists or needs to exist for any person to support the idea. The general good that will come from such an understanding is amply sufficient to justify our support.

From one point of view, a commission of bankers going abroad at this time is particularly opportune. Modern banking institutions and associations have firmly established themselves in China and have attained a position of prominence which they well deserve. They already become, as they should, the central clearing house for the complicated and countless business transactions going on in the country and are thus contributing much to push forward the wheel of its commercial and industrial progress. But very few of them have yet established connections or are possessed of facilities for assisting or promoting the foreign commerce of our country. A general survey of business conditions abroad, a study of foreign banking systems and methods in operation in one of the most progessive and prosperous countries of the world, and personal contact with those banking magnates who have elevated their country to a leading position in the economic world, will surely be very helpful, not only to the commercial development of the two countries, but helpful in many other ways.

From a broader point of view such a delegation will not only bring the bankers and business men of the two countries closer together but will also cement yet closer the cordial relations between the two countries as a whole. For it is out of appreciation for the friendship of the Chinese and out of a desire to cultivate that friendship that the American bankers have extended this invitation to the Chinese bankers, and their acceptance of it is no less evident of a similar desire on the part of the Chinese. It will, therefore, serve both as evidence of friendship and as a stimulus to its furtherance. I am sure that I am voicing the unanimous sentiment of all those present here when I express the hope that in the interests of both countries concerned nothing that could be done should be left undone to strengthen the ties which have bound China and America in such cordial, friendly, and intimate relations."

Among those present at the luncheon were the following:

His Excellency V. K. Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dr. W. W. Yen, chairman, Commission for the Readjustment of Finances: Edward Bell, Councillor, American Legation; Chang Chia-Ngau, acting Governor, Bank of China; General Feng, ex-Governor, Bank of China; Chow Tsz Ming, president Kin Cheng Bank; Herman Westinghouse, chairman, Board of Directors, Westinghouse Airbrake Company; J. R. Lovejoy, vice-president, General Electric Company; Ho Teh Ling, president, Tung Lu Bank; Dr. Y. T. Tsur, of the Chung Fu Bank; K. P. Cheng, manager, Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank; Wu Ting Chang, Salt Industrial Bank; C. S. Liu, Bank of China; Lu Chian Chwan, ex-director of Treasury Bureau; Frank Clark: J. E. Baker of the Ministry of Communications; W. W. Fowler, General American Car Co; C. R. Bennett, Internatinal Banking Corp; Lo Hung Nien, of the Commission for the Readjustment of Finance; Li Tsu En, Exchange Bank of China; Paul Josselyn, assistant Chinese Secretary, American Legation; Arthur Evans, Assistant Commercial Attache; Wang Lingoh, Paosheng Bank; Tom Wank, of the Kincheng Bank.

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Wu Pei-fu for Weal or Woe?

BY CHARLES DAILEY

MARSHAL Tsao Kun has now been in office as President of China for two months, and absolutely nothing has been established in a constructive way. He is unable to organize a government owing to the deadlock existing between himself and the Parliament as personified in Wu Ching-Lien, Speaker of the last House of Representatives and who seems determined to hold on in this position. Until a working agreement can be arranged between the President and Parliament it seems doubtful that anything can be accomplished in the way of the reunification of China, which can be initiated only through the reunification of the elements of government in Peking.

If Tsao Kun were a strong man, which unquestionably he is not he would have it out with Parliament and settle the question of who is the boss of China. Tsao Kun is an easy-going sort and follows the lines of least resistance. Usually he finds it easier to bring about support by purchase in some form or other. It is this weakness that is leading him into the pitfall that awaits him a few months hence unless he succeeds in accomplishing the impossible. He succeeded in buying Parliament in order to obtain his election. If he can buy it again he may find it possible to organize a government. But the price is very high. Wu Ching-Lien is himself anxious to be Premier. He seems imbued with the idea that Tsao Kun definitely promised him the post in return for his work in getting Parliament into line for the election of Tsao to the presidency.

Tsao Kun nominated Dr. W. W. Yen for the Premiership, and under the whip of Speaker Wu parliament would have none of him. Then in an effort to find a way out the President sacrificed Dr. Yen and nominated Sun Pao-Chi to be Premier. Ever since that nomination the effort to get a majority in Parliament has failed. Since there is no Premier there can be no Cabinet. The old members, some of them having no legal claim whatever to the office, are trying to carry on.

The situation is complicated by the very doubtful position of Parliament itself. Its term expired by limitation October 10, if one reckons as a void the several years intervening between the time when Li Yuan-Hung, as the successor of Yuan Shih-Kai in the Presidency, dissolved the Parliament, and then recanting of his error after his restoration to the Presidency by the force of arms of Wu Pei-Fu in 1922, resummoned the Parliament he had adjourned by admitting the illegality of the mandate dismissing it. But Parliament seems obsessed with the idea that it shall continue in office until a new Parliament is elected, although the House is in a row over the question of the term of the Speaker. The anti-Wu Ching-Ling members insist that the term of the Speaker has expired and that a new election for Speaker must be held. Wu Ching-Ling refuses to give up. The result is that he comes to the sessions accompanied by a bodyguard of soldiers wearing civilian attire. Usually each attempted session is accompanied by a free fight, and one side or the other always succeeds in breaking a quorum. So long as this deadlock exists in Parliament, just so long will Tsao Kun be without a Premier and unable therefore, to organize a government.

Tsao Kun has been elected President by Parliament—whether legally or not, is beside the question—and Parliament cannot challenge his title. Any other group seeking to do so must be supported by force of arms. So Tsao Kun seems fairly well intrenched. If he were possessed of courage he would take the bull by the horns and declare that the Parliament having completed a constitution it had fulfilled the function for which it was assembled, and he would issue a call for the election of a new Parliament under the Constitution. He would of course still be without a legal Premier or government, but he could carry on in the meantime unless challenged by force of arms.

Now Parliament refuses to be dissolved, and therefore Tsao Kun hesitates to issue the mandate. Just as the old Cabinet is carrying on until a new one is formed, just so is Parliament holding on to its salary and perquisites until a new Parliament is elected. There you have the whole situation in a nutshell.

But there is a lot more. Down at the bottom of all of it is the question whether the President shall be a man of authority or whether he shall be the puppet of Parliament and therefore but a decorative nobody, like the King of Great Britain or the President of France. In spirit the idea of the Republic of China is more like that of the Republic of France than of any other Western country. The real head of the government in both Great Britain and France is the Premier. Unless he is responsive to the will of the people, as reflected by the Parliament, he has little hope of success. In China the conflict is whether the President or Parliament shall rule. In the United States the President is a man of authority, more powerful than many kings. Tsao Kun would have the President of China something of the same kind of an administrator as the President of the United States. Parliament, on the other hand, would have him solely as an ornament.

It is just here that the hitch has occurred and the question must be fought to a decision before China can hope to begin to set her house in order. Under the new constitution Parliament is shorn of some of its former authority, but not all of it. Formerly Parliamentary approval was required of all Ministerial appointees. Under the present document only the Premier's name is required to be submitted to Parliament for confirmation. Under the old system Parliament was able to dictate to a greater or less extent the make-up of the Cabinet, thus reserving places in the several departments for friends of the M. P's. Under the new system the Premier, having the selection of the Ministers, can only hope to obtain men he will name as Ministers.

If Tsao Kun were a strong man he would designate both Premier and Cabinet. If he fails now at this critical juncture in China's experiment as a democracy the President and the entire government will be the puppets of Parliament. The issue must be fought out.

Loyalty of Wu Pei-fu

Most impartial observers are of the opinion that Tsao Kun has failed, and without strong military support, coupled with the possibility of some sanguinary fighting, cannot survive the term for which he was elected. These same observers are also of the opinion that what China requires is a sort of benevolent dictator—if such an animal exists—and that he must be prepared at all times to support his mandates with his armies. Tsao Kun in assuming office stripped himself of all military power in that he no longer has any personal troops at his command. He made the same mistake that Tien Chung-Yu did when he became military governor of Shantung in yielding command of the division he had at the time of his appointment. Tien therefore was unable to prevent his removal at the demand of the Diplomatic Corps for his culpability for the Lincheng bandit outrage, albeit he had contributed $250,000 towards the election of Tsao Kun and was unable to remain in office to reimburse himself at the expense of the people of Shantung. If he had even a division of troops at his back he could have defied the demand for his removal. General Tien's successor in Shantung was a wiser man. He retains concurrently the command of his division.

Tsao Kun on assuming office as President stripped himself of all military strength and passed on to Wu Pei-Fu the super-tuchunship of Chihli, Shantung and Honan provinces, while the post of tuchun of Chihli, which Tsao Kun also held concurrently, he allotted to Wang Chen-Ping, who remains also the civil governor of Chihli. Thus it happens that Wu Pei-Fu, now raised to the rank of Marshal, with the assistance of Wang Chen-Ping, who in addition to his dual office in Chihli is the assistant Inspector-General of Chihli, Shantung and Honan, is the master of Peking, should he be disposed to assert his authority. There are some who affect to believe, foreseeing the hole into which Tsao Kun is blindly walking, that Wu Pei-Fu will pursue his political ambitions to the logical end, and with armies behind him will become in due time the President of China.

Having some personal acquaintance with Wu Pei-Fu, formed in the last three years by close contact with him both on the battle front and at his headquarters at Loyang, I cannot share this opinion of his political ambitions. Personally I regard Wu Pei-Fu and Wang Chen-Ping as among the five honest generals of China, and by honest I mean loyal as well. Don't ask me to identify the other three, although if I was required to name two of them I would mention Governor Yen of Shansi and Chen Chiung-Ming of Waichow. This is but a personal opinion. As a writer for the foreign public it is my duty to reflect opinion and not to express it. Acting in this capacity I would say that while much is likely to be heard a little later on of the political ambitions of Wu Pei-Fu the majority opinion is that he will defend and not oppose Tsao Kun, even to the extent of going down to defeat with him.

Yet it goes without saying that Wu Pei-Fu is the master of Peking. His armies are in a position to protect Tsao Kun in the capital or to drive him from it. It was Feng Yu-Hsiang and Wang Hwei-Ching commanding 40,000 troops around Peking, who drove Li Yuan-Hung from the presidency last June, and it was Wu Pei-Fu who cleared the way for the return of Li Yuan-Hung to Peking and drove President Hsu Shih-Chang into retirement in Tientsin. Wu Pei-Fu was silent when Feng Yu-Hsiang applied a bayonet

to Li Yuan-Hung and prodded him out of Peking without opportunity of gathering his personal effects together.

Some think a like fate awaits Tsao Kun. Like Li Yuan-Hung, he is now without troops; like Li Yuan-Hung, he is unable to organize a government or to procure the money necessary for the upkeep of the armies or for the salaries of the civil servants. Wu Pei-Fu, therefore, promises to become a central figure. Whether for weal or woe remains to be demonstrated by events. His is the golden opportunity—for riches and high office if he chooses, for the greater riches of loyalty and integrity if he so elects. If he goes down to defeat fighting for Tsao Kun, his patron since youth, he will have won a victory. If he wins in a struggle against him it will be a moral defeat.

The president of China can be kept in office only by force of arms. There is no electorate and no public opinion behind him. With less than half the provinces remitting to Peking and with the revenues of all the government railways in the hands of the militarists the treasury is empty and China's credit gone. The armies are from six months to more than a year in arrears of pay and the same holds true of the employees of those organs of the government not controlled by foreigners, such as the Customs, the Posts and the Telegraphs, and therefore honestly administered. The resources of China are ample for its legitimate requirements and no additional revenues are necessary. Honest administration is what is required. Instead a riot of corruption reigns not only in Peking but all over the vast domain of China. The situation cannot last. Tsao Kun has been unable to make any progress. He must give way sooner or later, although he possibly will hold on until those political leeches who are fattening at the public arteries fall off from the exhaustion of carrying their fast-gotten riches.

Railways in Need of Repair

Owing to the demands of the military commanders for the upkeep of their swollen armies and the consequent seizure of the revenues of the railways the latter are falling into a state of unrepair that soon will put some of the lines out of business. The Peking-Hankow line is the worst sufferer in this respect. Except for the semi-weekly express train the equipment is badly run down, while the motive power and the freight cars are fast becoming useless owing to the lack of money for maintenance. The Ministry of Communications has figures for the six months ending June 30 which show that the fourteen state-owned railways had total receipts of $45,900,899, an increase of $5,687,452. In spite of this increase of revenue, however, less money was available for the railways, since the daily receipts are in most cases confiscated by the military commanders, who exact their toll and then turn back to the railways what they consider sufficient to meet operating expenses. This sum is steadily growing less.

The Peking-Hankow railway had the largest earnings for the six months period, and this is the line that is in the worst physical condition. In that period Wu Pei-Fu seized for his military needs the daily receipts of the southern end of the line, while Tsao Kun, as the Super-tuchun of Chihli, Shantung and Honan, seized the earnings of the northern end. With Wu Pei-Fu now succeeding to the berth vacated by Tsao Kun, yet with vast armies afield south of the Yellow river, it is likely that all the receipts are allocated to him, although it is possible that Tsao Kun still participates. How much these militarists retain and how much they turn back into the railway treasuries is a matter quite difficult to establish. The Peking-Hankow receipts for the six months were $11,461,672. Those of the Peking-Mukden railway were $8,757,777, of the Tientsin-Pukow line $8,405,323, and of the Peking-Suiyuan line $4,202,470. Ever since the fighting of 1922 Chang Tsao-Lin has administered the receipts of the Peking-Mukden railway outside the Great Wall, the receipts of the Western end of the line being administered by the Chihli faction.

In spite of the heavy demands made by Wu Pei-Fu upon the earnings of the Peking-Hankow railway, the Loyang warlord asked the Peking government early in December for $5,540,000 to meet fifteen months arrears in the pay of his troops. Tsao Kun indorsed the request with the notation that Marshal Wu should have this money, but the Minister of Finance was able to dig up only $200,000. How Wu Pei-Fu will meet the heavy expenses due to his new operations on the Upper Yangtze and also satisfy the demands of his new position as the overlord of Chihli, Shantung and Honan remains to be revealed. There is little left in the way of seizure of railway revenues; the wine and tobacco tax is being frittered away and the surplus of the Customs, the Salt and the posts and telegraphs, all of which are under foreign supervision as security for loans, long since have been definitely committed and are not available for military needs except in the event of wilful diversion.

In an effort to raise money to meet military necessities the pay of all branches of the civil service is falling more and more into arrears and the average is about seven months. This affects the teachers in the various educational institutions, the police of Peking and other cities, the Peking gendarmerie, and many other departments of the government. There has been much ado in the Peking press about the action of President Tsao Kun in getting rid of the sinecures and as many as 7,000 have been discharged from the different ministries. Yet nothing was said of the new appointees coming in at the back doors while these 7,000 were being publicly kicked out the front entrances.

The discharged employees, numbering more than 1,000 in the Ministry of Finance alone, were months in arrears, and they were paid in notes that proved to be worthless. Several thousand of the holders of these worthless notes stormed the Ministry of Finance the other day, only to be driven off by the police. They then sought to tell their troubles to the acting Premier, Kao Ling-Wei, Minister of the Interior, and failing there more than 7,000 signed a petition to Parliament protesting against being turned out without pay.

It is settled beyond cavil that the railway cannot stand any more levies for military purposes and a crisis in this respect is likely to come soon. It requires $70,000,000 a year for the service of the foreign loans on these railway, not including loans that are overdue. The net revenue of all the railways is about $34,000,000 annually. If properly maintained and kept free of the drain of the militarists both in cash seizures and transportation, they could produce a net of about $60,000,000 annually, according to one of the foreign advisors. This expert told me the railways are already showing signs of the strain and will be the first to fail to function and for that reason he urged that the railway problem, together with the question of the military seizures thereon, should be the first to be considered in connection with the financial reorganization plans.

Some of the Chaos in the Capital

Matters have got so bad on China's rapid toboggan into political chaos and bankruptcy that property belonging to the government is being sold to meet current expenses. The Peking *Daily News*, admittedly the organ of Tsao Kun, by whom it is subsidized, announced in a leader the other day that the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has mortgaged the Chuan Yi bazaar, outside Chienmen, while the Ministry of the Interior has been endeavoring to sell the land formerly occupied by the Examination Hall. The same newspaper also announced that the Ministry of War intended to sell the barracks opposite the Peking Union Medical College and that the General Staff had offered its drill ground for sale. The ministry of Education has advertised for sale by auction not only the building it occupies, but also its library, which if once broken up will be extremely difficult to replace. Employees of the Cabinet, finding the buildings too cold for them, since the government was unable to provide coal, proposed to sell the steam-heating plant and from the proceeds thereof to buy stoves and enough coal to last through the winter months. From almost every other department of the government come reports of like sacrifice of the property of the state, a literal pulling down the houses upon the heads of the unpaid officials and employees.

It seems impossible in this state of drifting and impotent government that the next few months can pass without challenge to the Chihli party from without. In this event Wu Pei-Fu would be put to the test. In this connection there are ugly rumors about, each probably groundless, one of which is that Wu Pei-fu himself may challenge his patron, now that Tsao Kun is without an army and with Wu the master of Peking, and himself assume the political control of the Capital, although possibly setting up some one else as President. The other rumor is rather more devious, but fraught with even greater dangers. According to this rumor Wu Pei-Fu is to be sacrificed in the interests of Chang Tso-Lin, with whom Tsao Kun would have been on good terms were it not for the hostility between the Manchurian Tiger and the Loyang Warlord.

To explain this latter rumor it is necessary to go into considerable detail. Since his defeat at the hands of Wu Pei-Fu in the spring of 1922 Chang Tso-Lin has been sulking in Manchuria, which he has dissociated from the Peking government, administering its revenues and sending nothing to Peking. Marshal Chang could have been defeated finally at Kaiping, but a restraining hand was laid upon Wu Pei-Fu at that time and Chang was permitted to retreat to the Great Wall, before which he made a stand and was only just about to be overcome there and forced beyond Shanhaikwan when the armistice was signed. The hand that restrained Wu at Kaiping is believed to have been that of Tsao Kun.

I chanced to be at Paotingfu when Chang Tso-Lin put the foreign owned mining property at Kaiping at his back and sent his insulting message to Wu Pei-Fu. When I read the message I knew it was a challenge that could not be ignored, even though it was necessary to damage the Kailan mines in the attack on Chang's trenches. Having some knowledge of

military measures I quit Paotingfu that very afternoon and hurried to Tientsin, there to make my arrangements as to communications from the Kaiping front. At the time I left the staff, General Wu was boarding his headquarters train and I felt sure he would follow. The next day came and Wu still remained at Paotingfu, as in fact he did until Chang retreated through the Wall.

I asked him later in the year what caused him to let Chang escape from Kaiping, since it cost the Chihli party several thousand casualties to dislodge Chang before Shanhaikwan, where in fact it was virtually a stalemate at the time of the armistice, although Wu had by now brought up new troops and had artillery placed on the hills north of Shanhaikwan and in a position to pour an enfilading fire upon the Fengtien trenches. I know this so intimately because I was on the front all through this war, being in fact at Chinwangtao the day the armistice was signed there and in Shanhaikwan the next day during the Fengtien retreat, having crossed afoot the battle lines between the two stations, with the dead still unburied. Mysterious restraint of Wu Pei-Fu saved Chang Tso-Lin.

I went through the whole campaign in 1922, and it so chanced that I was on the front at Machang when the hostilities started. Thus it was that I saw the disgraceful retreat of the Twenty-sixth division, giving Chang Tso-Lin possesssion of the west bank of the Grand Canal and rendering helpless for offensive work the right flank of the Chihli army, an incident that made it possible for the Fengtien commander to throw his main fighting units on his own right flank, gaining an advantage that put the Chihli party at a serious disadvantage until Wu Pei-Fu was able to send one of Feng Yu-Hsiang's brigades to outflank the Fengtien commander, with Wu meantime holding the center with his own Third division, which was compelled to give ground steadily until the flank attack succeeded.

General Chang Strong in the North

The Twenty-sixth division is commanded by Tsao Ying, a brother of Tsao Kun. Tsao Kun is related by marriage to Chang Tso-Lin. These incidents are as nothing in themselves, but taken in connection with the rumor about the wrecking of Wu Pei-Fu they assume much importance. One read the other day that Tsao Kun had appointed his brother Tsao Ying Forest Commissioner at Jehol. It seemed strange that the entire Twenty-sixth division should be required to accompany him as a bodyguard. This division was transported by rail from South Chihli to Lanchow and at the time this is being written is proceeding up the Lan river to Jehol.

Jehol guards the passes on the old trail from Fengtien to Peking, and is the route Chang Tso-Lin will use should he again wish to strike for control of Peking. He will never risk the railway through Tientsin, involving foreign complications. A strong division could hold the passes at Jehol against an invading army. Until recently the division of Wang Hwei-Ching was in control there. The change is significant, inasmuch as Tsao Ying not only is admittedly a poor general, but his Twenty-sixth division one of the most inefficient in all the Chihli army. The suspicious conduct of Tsao Ying at Machang and the relation of the Tsao family to that of Chang Tso-Lin certainly give a suspicious tone to the rumor when coupled with the transfer of Tsao Ying to the command of the Jehol pass.

What if Chang Tso-Lin should be able to get through this pass and swoop down upon Peking? Would the Christian General Feng Yu-Hsiang, now occupation commissioner of Mongolia, throw in his lot with Wu Pei-Fu? If not, could Marshal Wu alone defeat Chang Tso-Lin, and if he failed would it not be possible for Chang Tso Lin and Tsao Kun, being relatives, to come together, if Wu Pei-Fu were out of the way? One shudders sometimes at the thought that the rumor might have some foundation, it is so uncanny.

Chang Tso-Lin never will enter the Great Wall unless he is sure of victory. He has now a force of 150,000 effectives, with 70,000 well equipped and available as a mobile army. In a recent article I told something of the efficiency of that foreign-trained force, but I omitted one thing. In the last year Chang Tso Lin has had constructed westward from Chinchow, in Manchuria, a railway into Eastern Inner Mongolia to a point within two day's or so march of Jehol. The line is not open to passenger service, but is available for military transport. If the Chihli party should be sufficiently engaged along the Yangtze as to contain the troops now normally South of the Yellow river, and with a weak division commanding Jehol it might be possible for Chang Tso-Lin to invest Peking. Such a movement might not drive Tsao Kun from the Presidency, but it certainly encompasses the defeat of Wu Pei-Fu.

There may be no fighting in North China next Spring, but one must look the possibilities squarely in the face. Wu Pei-Fu seems to realize that the supreme test of his military ability is about to be made. One does not seem to be sure that he has full confidence in the loyalty of Feng Yu-Hsiang and Wang Hwei-Ching, the two commanders in the North upon whom he must depend to bear the brunt of the blows. But these men are loyal to Tsao Kun. Wu Pei-Fu also is loyal to Tsao Kun. But should Tsao Kun capitulate to Chang Tso-Lin where would Wu Pei-Fu stand? That is what his friends are asking.

Wu Pei-Fu is committed to heavy operations on the Upper Yangtze that are now in preparation and which will find a large part of his armies south of the Yellow river definitely locked by Spring. Wu Pei-Fu has suffered two severe defeats in the last two years in an effort to impress the will of Peking upon the people of the province of Szechwan, and with a re-inforced army he is now making the third attempt, which is on so grand a scale that the Peking government has run counter to the foreign powers by announcing that foreign commercial vessels shall not proceed above Ichang and that no passports shall be issued to foreigners for travel to points west thereof on account of the prospect of heavy fighting and the inability of the military commanders to protect the foreigners.

It is scarcely possible that Wu Pei-Fu can disengage himself from the Upper Yangtze in time to get effective armies north of the Yellow river in the Spring. In addition he has yet to get order restored in Hunan province, the rebel armies in Kweichow being uncontrolled. Also the situation in Canton is such that a considerable force of Kiangsu troops is necessary, especially since the arrival in Canton of General Tan with the armies that lately were defeated in Hunan.

Military Parties of Lower Yangtse

On top of this is the very delicate situation at the mouth of the Yangtze. General Lu Yung-Hsiang, military governor of Chekiang, aided by Anfuites and other enemies of the Chihli party, seems about to challenge the Peking government, thus containing all the available forces of Marshal Chi Hsieh-Yuan, the overlord of Kiangsi, Anhwei and Kiangsu. In an effort to placate General Lu it is reported that Wu Pei-Fu offered him the supertuchunate of Chekiang and Fukien, which was spurned. Now it is reported that the inspector generalship of these two provinces has been offered to General Sun Chuang-Fang of Fukien, on the condition that he attack and suppress General Lu in connection with an advance by Marshal Chi with Kiangsi, Kiangsu and Anhwei troops.

The hope of the Chihli party in the lower Yangtze rests in Chi Hsieh-Yueh, the youngest of China's tuchuns, for some years military governor of Kiangsu province, stationed at Nanking, but lately vested with authority over Kiangsu and Anhwei as well and raised to the rank of Marshal. A glance at the map will show how it is possible with the control of these provinces, and sufficient armies to back it, to dominate Chekiang and Fukien provinces and the district of Shanghai, which though in Kiangsu province is isolated from it both geographically and politically.

The situation in the Lower Yangtze was acute even before the assassination in Shanghai in November of General Hsu Kuo-Liang, who was director of the Shanghai Woosung constabulary. Hsu was a protege of Marshal Chi and an adherent of the Chihli party. General Ho Feng-Ling, Occupation Commissioner of Shanghai, is a follower of what remains of the Anfu faction, the military brains of which is General Lu Yung-Hsiang, and the other chief leader of which is Marshal Tuan Chi-Jui, now too old for field service, but possessed of a quick mentality. All these are sworn enemies of the Chihli faction and wish only for the fall of Tsao Kun and all that he represents.

Hsu Kuo-Liang stood in the way of the ambitions of Lu Yung-Hsiang and Ho Feng-Ling. So he was disposed of in the conventional Chinese way—at the hands of an assassin, a mere nobody so far as the political situation is concerned and loudly proclaiming when he was caught red-handed, as it was intended he should be, that he was a follower of the Kuomintang, the party of Sun Yat-Sen. The truth is believed to be that he was but a tool. He was tried at once in the Mixed Court in Shanghai and turned over to General Ho under a sentence of death. Unfortunately for themselves, as they may realize at some later day, the foreigners who sit in the Mixed Court lose interest in a case after they have inflicted a penalty and have passed the culprit over to the Chinese for execution. It has happened before that the guilty person never faced a firing squad, but a coolie wearing his clothes went to his death instead. It therefore easily may be that the assassin of Hsu Kuo-Liang already has been paid for his crime and under a new name is beginning a life of ease and opulence.

Where the case seems blackest against Ho Feng-Ling was his unseeming haste in appointing Colonel Lu Yung-Chien to the command of the Shanghai-Woosung constabulary even before the death of General Hsu. And when in due season General Sun Chen-Kiang, an adherent of Marshal Chi Hsieh-Yuan, was appointed by mandate from Peking. General Ho would have none of him, nor of any other

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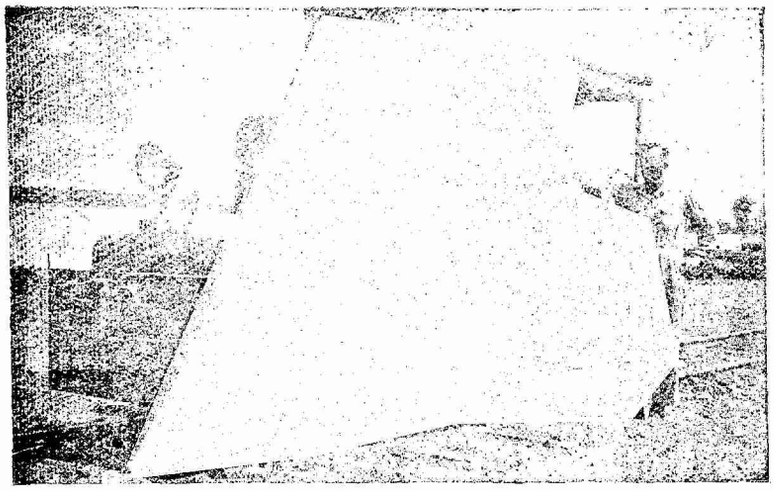

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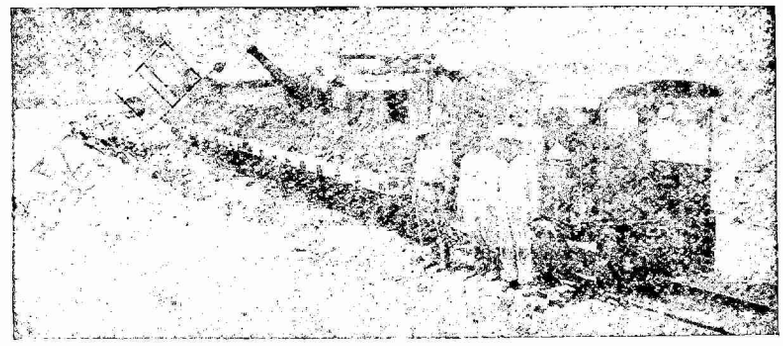

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adherent of the Chihli party, for that matter. It was a direct challenge to Peking. Both sides from that instant began to get ready for the fray. General Ho refused to let General Sun assume office, while Han Kuo-Chun, civil governor of the Shanghai district, telegraphed to Peking threatening to resign if General Sun took up the post

For some time General Lu Yung-Hsiang has been preparing for the inevitable struggle. Months ago he invited President Li Yuan-Hung and the Parliament to Hangchow, there to set up a new government but the rump Parliament only got as far as Shanghai, where under the protection of the foreign settlements its members tried to function until the Chihli party raised sufficient money to buy enough of them off and herded them in Peking for the election of Tsao Kun to the Presidential chair by a very doubtful and surely bribed majority.

In order to prevent his destruction General Lu counts upon aid from the adjoining provinces of Fukien and Anhwei, the latter chiefly north of the Yangtze, that section south of the river being for the most part mountainous and thinly populated. In Anhwei recent local disturbances have been attributed to the attempt to revive the Anfu Club, and the important commercial city of Pengpu, at the crossing of the Grand Canal by the Tientsin-Pukow railway, the highway between Shanghai and Peking, is under martial law as the result of the operations of what is described as the Self-governing army of Anhwei. It is more or less of a bandit organization and is doubtless financed from outside the province.

General Ma, the military governor of Anhwei, reported to Peking that these attacks on the railway and the cities along it had been ordered by Tuchun Lu of Chekiang and that it was the purpose to seize Pengpu as a base of operations, naming Chow Liang-Chi, formerly chief of the General staff of Chekiang, as commander-in-chief of the army. The presence of this force led to the recent creation of three additional divisions in Anhwei province. Anking, the capital, is remote from the scene of probable hostilities, but in all likelihood will have to deal with a local insurrection.

Fukien province, lying to the south of Chekiang, and having a common frontier with it facing the Chihli-nominated Kiangsi province on the west, presents a very uncertain situation and is likely to be involved in local warfare, since no one man seems strong enough to control the province, necessitating the constant presence of foreign warships at the ports of Foochow and Amoy. The Chihli party has been making a desperate effort to gain control of that province in order to isolate General Lu Yung-Hsiang in Chekiang, but without much success. A portion of the province is favorable to Peking, another looks kindly upon Sun Yat-Sen, while the major portion is out for itself and flits from one side to the other as occasion demands and the value of the bait increases. Matters are much out of hand in the whole province: there is open traffic in opium and the farmers are compelled by the military commanders to plant poppy. The best the Chihli party can hope to do in the event of a break with Chekiang is to use the forces of Kiangsi province to harrass those of Fukien and prevent them going into Chekiang to join in the march against Marshal Chi or to resist his attacks, as the case may be.

It is Marshal Chi of Kiangsu who has the lion's job and will require heavy re-inforcements from the Chihli party. Kiangsu province controls the mouth of the Yangtze and lies on both sides of it. The entire province is low and consists largely of lakes, rivers and canals. Its capital, Nanking, is at the extreme western end of the province, on the Yangtze, with rail connection to Shanghai on the one hand and from Pukow, on the opposite bank, to Tientsin and Peking in the north. The traffic through Nanking is immense and the revenues therefrom are a prize eagerly sought. Chinkiang, another important place on the railway in Kiangsu, is also of importance as a military goal.

Hangchow, the capital of Chekiang, is of less value than Nanking and is difficult to reach by an invasion from the north. Shanghai, for the possession of which either faction would be willing to pay dearly, is 157 miles from Hangchow and 193 miles from Nanking, with railways over which troops could be moved swiftly. Hangchow and Nanking are about 170 miles apart on an air line, but the intervening country is a series of lakes, with the canal route lying even to the east of the lakes.

Chang Tso-Lin sits serenely in his yamen in Mukden and calmly watches, even if he does not finance and inspire, the gathering storm on the Lower Yangtze. What he demands as the price of peace with Peking is the political control of the extramural areas of Jehol, Chahar and Suiyuan, lying to the northeast, north and northwest of Peking. With their possession Chang Tso-Lin could dominate Peking, and, if he wished, drive out the Chihli party and reassert his control there. Yet he would prefer to make peace with Tsao Kun if Wu Pei-Fu were only out of the way.

It is Wu Pei-Fu, then, and not Chang Tso-Lin or Tsao Kun, upon whom eyes will rest for the next few months. Will he permit Chang Tso-Lin to make a peace with Tsao Kun that will mean the downfall of Wu Pei-Fu? Will he remain loyal to his patron of all these years and go down to death fighting? Or, again recurring to the very ugly rumor that is afloat, will be take the short-cut to avert such a disaster by breaking with Tsao Kun and himself challenging the President of China! Most of those who know Wu Pei-Fu believe he will be loyal to Tsao Kun to the last. He is to-day the greatest power China has for good or evil. He is charged with the gigantic task of trying to reunify China by force; he sees no other way.

When Sir Robert Hotung went to Loyang the other day to confer with Wu Pei-Fu regarding Sir Robert's plan for a round-table conference to settle China's ills he intended to proceed next to Peking. But after conferring with Wu Pei-Fu for two or three days he went back to Shanghai and thence to his home. Marshal Wu told him it was useless to go to Peking. Was it a premonition that force not only is essential but is certain to come? Or did Wu Pei-Fu speak for Tsao Kun? And if not, has the Warlord of Loyang decided that he is the only power for the weal or woe of China? Time only will tell—and with it much bloodshed, it is feared.

American Trademarks, Tradenames, Copyrights and Patents in China

BY ROBERT T. BRYAN, JR.

(This is the second, the first having appeared last week, of a series of articles by Mr. Bryan on the subject of "American Trademarks, Tradenames, Copyrights and Patents in China." In the Review for November 24 and December 1, appeared the official translation of the new Chinese Trade Mark Law which was adopted by Parliament on May 4, 1923. Mr. Bryan is a member of the American law firm of Davies and Bryan of Shanghai.)

Necessity of Registration: The Sino-British Treaty provides that the Chinese government will undertake to establish offices under the control of the Imperial Maritime Customs for the registration of trademarks.[24] The Sino-American Treaty provides that American trademark owners will be protected in the use of their trademarks "as soon as registered".[25] Pursuant to the British Treaty the Chinese government established offices under the control of the Maritime Customs at Tientsin and Shanghai where trademarks could be registered.[26] Although the Act creating these offices for registration of trademarks has been repealed by failure to enforce, the sections thereof which relate to registration are still temporarily in effect. Both the Act of 1904 and the Act of 1923 provide that persons desiring the exclusive use of a trademark must register same in accordance therewith.[27] The reciprocal notes exchanged between the United States of America, Denmark, Italy, France, The Netherlands and Japan all provide that trademarks will be protected according to the law of the forum, provided such trademarks are duly and properly registered as provided by the laws of the infringer's government.[28] It is therefore, to be seriously questioned whether or not the Chinese authorities would give protection to foreign trademarks unless they are properly registered. The Mixed Court at Shanghai, however, which is a quasi foreign Tribunal, has held: (1) That protection of American Trademarks in China may be said to exist as an equitable principle in addition to any rights conferred by Treaty;[29]

24. Sino-British Treaty, Article IV, Treaties and Agreements with and Concerning China by MacMuarry, Vol. I, page 342.
25. Sino-American Treaty of 1903, Article IX, Treaties and Agreements with and Concerning China by MacMurray, Vol. I, page 423.
26. See Article II, Act of 1904.
27. See Article I of Law of October 23, 1904, and Article I of Act of 1923.
28. See Footnote No. 6.
29. Belting & Leather Products Association, Inc. and Bradford Belting Co vs. Yung Men Import Co., Foreign Civil Case No. 4345.

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(2) That registration in the United States or China is unnecessary to constitute a valid trademark where there is proof of user over twenty years;[30] and (3) That registration of a British trademark is not a condition precedent to redress by way of an action for passing off.[31] In order to get absolute protection a trademark proprietor should not only have his trademarks registered in China but in all countries whose nationals enjoy extraterritorial privileges in China. Trademark owners are particularly advised to register their trademarks in Japan.

Procedure to Effect Registration: Foreign trademarks are generally registered by the owner through his Consulate. Such registration may be affected through the British Consulate by the writing of a letter to the Consulate enclosing facsimiles, together with a statement as to the goods upon which the trademark is used and a fee of $7.50. The Consular authorities will in turn forward the facsimiles, together with a proper statement and a fee, to the Customs with the request that same be registered. Registration of an American trademark is effected through an American Consulate in the following manner: (1) Letter of application stating, (a) name of owner or assignee requesting registration; (b) if owner is a corporation, name of state in which it is incorporated and principal place of business; and (c) name and description of the specific commodities upon which the trademark is used; (2) There must be the following enclosures in the letter of application: (a) Two certified copies of the certificate issued by the United States Patent Office; (b) ten printed facsimiles of each trademark (c) $7.50 for fees; and (d) in case of assignment a proper document showing same; (3) If there has been no registration of the trademark in the United States and provisional registration is desired, the owner must make out an affidavit stating, (a) that the owner or assignee is an American citizen or corporation; (b) that there has been no registration in the United States, and that the trademark is not owned or used by any other party, to the best of affiant's knowledge and belief; (c) the name and description of trademark sufficient to identify it; and (d) the commodities or articles in respect to which the trademark is to apply; (4) In case of registration by attorney two copies of a power of attorney duly authenticated are required; and (5) Two Chinese translations of the application. The American Consulate will then forward the necessary information to the Customs, who will register the trademark and notify the Consulate who in due course will issue to the owner a proper certificate showing registration of same. Chinese trademark owners may register their trademarks at the Customs direct without going through any Consulate. Registration at Shanghai and Tieintsin would seem to be sufficient, through the Consulate of the owner. If absolute protection is desired, the trademark should be registered in all the Consulates in China.

Proclamations: The Sino-American Treaty of 1903 provides that the Chinese government will, upon application, issue proclamations having the force of law forbidding all subjects of China from infringing, imitating or knowingly passing off imitations of trademarks belonging to American citizens.[32] By virtue of the most favored nation clause contained in the foreign Treaties, this section of the American Treaty applies to all nationals. A party desiring the issuance of a proclamation makes application to his Consulate which in turn requests the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of the District to issue the proclamation. In most districts the Chinese authorities will issue the proclamation after registration and before infringement. In some districts, however, proclamations will not be issued until after infringement. The proclamations usually provide that the trademark shall not be imitated or infringed, and if there be any imitations or infringement thereof the local authorities will take adequate steps to prosecute the offender according to law. It is recommended that all owners of registered trademarks procure the issuance of proclamations to protect their trademarks.

Chinese Definitions of Trademarks: A trademark has been defined by the Chinese Supreme Court at Peking as being a symbol for merchandise, the use of which ought to be considered a right. Its purpose is to protect the interest of the owner in his merchandise and not to forbid the manufacture and sale of merchandise similar in quality.[33] The Act of 1904 provides: "A distinctive design, inscription, and emblem, either all three employed in combination, or any one or two of them constitute the essential characteristics of a trademark."[34] In the Act of 1923 it is provided that a trademark must consist of characters, devices, marks or a combination thereof, which shall have a specially distinctive appearance.[35]

Infringement of Trademarks: A trademark, according to Chinese law, is said to be infringed when the ordinary purchaser is unable to distinguish the alleged imitation from the genuine.[36] It has been said that the true test of infringement is whether or not the distinguishing features of the infringed trademark appear in the spurious symbol.[37] In order to determine what are the distinguishing features of a trademark, it is necessary to look into and consider all of the surrounding facts and circumstances.[38] In an interesting case decided by the International Mixed Court at Shanghai, a trademark owned by an American firm used on Leather Belting, consisting of a Deer (Stag) Head within a circle, above which was the word "Trademark" and below which was the word "Monarch", which said trademark had acquired the Chinese nick-name of Loh Der Pah (鹿頭牌), meaning Deer Head Brand, was held to be infringed by a trademark appropriated by a Chinese firm, consisting of two Deer (Stag) Heads, above which according to the grade of the belting appeared the words "Climax," "Rival" or "Rattan" and below which two Deer Heads following the words in English, "Double stagged Head, Yung Men Import Company, Shanghai, Hudson Belting Company, Worcester, Mass., U. S. A."[39] In that case the defendant contended that inasmuch as defendant's trademark contained two Stag Heads it was not an infringement of plaintiff's one Stag Head. The Court in repudiating this contention said; "The duty is incumbent upon one entering into competition with an established business to make an honest effort to accentuate differences in trademarks and names. There is a choice of many signs, symbols and names and it is apparently so easy for one who honestly seeks to sell his own goods as his own to so dress them so as to avoid simulating a strong resemblance in mark or name to plaintiff's goods. When a strong resemblance exists the natural inquiry is why do they exist? If un-explained the natural inference is that the simulating mark or name has been adopted with the object of advertising the adopter at the expense of the plaintiff and of obtaining an advantage belonging to the latter; in addition to the calculation to mislead the public by confusing the goods of the two parties." Again the same Court in an interesting and stoutly contested action laid down the well known common law principle that "All that Courts of Justice can do is to say that no trader can adopt a mark so resembling that of a rival as that ordinary purchasers, purchasing with ordinary caution, are likely to be misled."[40] In still another action the same Tribunal held a trademark, consisting of the words "Webster" and "Webster's Collegiate" below the representation of a wreath, in which was enclosed the letter "W" in fanciful form, all enclosed in a circle, to be infringed by a trademark appearing on a prospectus issued by defendant, consisting of a circle in which are enclosed the representation of a wreath, above which were the letters "C. P.", but indistinguishable as such except under minute examination, and over which appeared the wording "Webster's Collegiate Dictionary".[41]

Tradenames: On the 3rd of March, the Third year of the Chinese Republic, an Act was promulgated for the purpose of protecting owners of tradenames. This Act provides that a merchant may use his own name or other words as a tradename;[42] That the tradename of a company must show whether it is a corporation, partnership or joint stock company;[43] That no one doing business in the same City or Town with the owner of a tradename shall imitate or infringe such tradename;[44] That anyone who imitates the registered tradename of another is guilty of unfair competition, and is liable to pay damages;[45] That in case of a

30. G. & C. Merriam Co. vs. Commercial Press.
31. The Gossage Soap case, quoted from an article entitled, "Trademarks in China" by R. T. Bryan, Jr., *Millard's Review*, December 20, 1919.
32. Sino-American Treaty of 1903. Article IX, Treaties and Agreements With and Concerning China by MacMurray Vol. I. page 423.
33. Case Shon No 1424, 6th year of the Republic
34. Article I, Act of 1904.
35. Article I, Act of 1923.
36. Case Shon 1424, 6th year of the Republic.
37. Case Shon 182, 7th year of the Republic.
38. Case Shon 1128 decided in the 7th year of the Republic.
39. Belting & Leather Products Association, Inc., and Bradford Belting Co. vs. Yung Men Import Co., Foreign Civil Case No. 4345.
40. Burroughs Welcome vs. The Nanyang Medical Co.
41. G. & C. Merriam Co. vs. The Commercial Press.
42. Article XVI, the Act of March 3, 3rd year of the Republic.
43. Article XVII the Act of March 3, 3rd year of the Republic.
44. Article XIX, the Act of March 3, 3rd year of thn Republic.
45. Article XX, the Act of March 3, 3rd year of the Republic.

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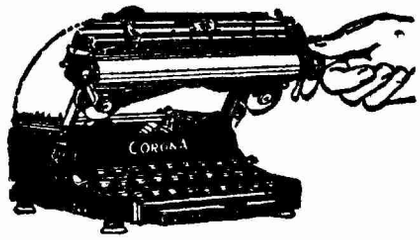

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assignment of a tradename suit may not be brought for damages unless such assignment is registered; and that anyone altering or changing his tradename must give notice thereof to the Registration Bureau. It would seem that this Act was not promulgated for the purpose of carrying out Treaty Provisions. It cannot therefore have any application to nationals of Treaty Powers. Foreigners, however, in bringing actions for infringement against Chinese in their own Courts could undoubtedly have this law applied in their favor. Tradenames are registered in the same manner and the same offices as trademarks.

Copyrights: In the Sino-American Treaty of 1903 it is stipulated that China will give full protection to American copyrights in the same way and manner and subject to the same conditions as trademarks, provided such copyrighted publications or engravings are specially prepared for the use and education of the Chinese people and provided further that Chinese citizens shall be at liberty to make, print and sell original translations into Chinese of any work compiled by a citizen of the United States.[46] In a recent case decided by the Mixed Court it was held that a Chinese firm could legally translate Webster's International Dictionary.[47] Copyrighted works are registered in the same manner and at the same offices as trademarks, the only difference being that only two copies of each copyrighted article in lieu of ten facsimiles of the trademark must be sent together with the letter of application. It is advisable for owners of intellectual property prepared for the use and education of the Chinese people to have printed or engraved on their works the words, "Especially prepared for the use and education of the Chinese people." Owners of copyrights should file a copy of their publications with the Chinese Ministry of Interior, in addition to having them registered in the usual way. After such filing it is recommended that there be endorsed thereon the words, "Registered with the Ministry of Interior Under the Treaty of 1903 Between the United States and China."

Patents: The Sino-American Treaty of 1903 between China and the United States provides that China will establish a Patent Office and enact special laws protecting patents, after which time citizens of the United States may obtain certificates of protection for their patents. The Chinese government has not as yet established a Patent Office or passed any laws providing for the protection of patents. Patents are registered in the same manner and at the same offices as trademarks.

Remedies for Infringement: The owner of a trademark has two remedies against an infringer, (1) Criminal proceedings; and (2) Civil action for an injunction and damages, Criminal proceedings may be brought under both the Acts of 1904 and 1923. Certain provisions of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code relating to forgery of private seals and circulating false rumors have been held by the Chinese Supreme Court at Peking to apply to infringement of trademarks.[48] In case the defendant resides within the jurisdiction of the International Mixed Court at Shanghai Civil or Criminal proceedings may be brought before that Tribunal. If the infringer lives in the Interior an action may be brought in the local Chinese Courts or before the Magistrate of the District sitting together with a representative of plaintiff's government; or the owner of the infringed trademark may take the matter up diplomatically with the Chinese Authorities through the Consular representatives of his government. There is no precedent for criminal proceedings in infringements of copyrights and patents.

Conclusion: Although China agreed by treaties twenty years ago to enact adequate legislation to protect foreign trademarks, no law satisfactory to foreign powers has been promulgated. China is not altogether to blame for the Acts of 1904 and 1923, which have not as yet been accepted, and were enacted in an attempt to comply with the treaties. On account of extraterritoriality there are about fifteen different penalties for infringement of trademarks. It has been suggested by the United States and Great Britain that extraterritoriality in respect to trademarks, tradenames, copyrights and patents be abolished on condition that China enact proper laws covering the subject. The wiseness of this recommendation is to be questioned when we consider the manner in which the Chinese administer their laws.

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46. Sino-American Treaty of 1903, Article XI, Treaties and Agreements With and Concerning China by MacMurray, Vol. I, page 423.
47. G. & C. Merriam Co. vs. Commercial Press.
48. See Articles 243, 246 and 359, Chinese Provisional Criminal Code; Case Tong 560, 6th year of the Republic; Case Shong 175, 5th year of the Republic.

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Suggestions to Contestants

Persons desiring to submit plans for the solution of China's internal political problem should remember the important element of practicability; which means a consideration of the actual conditions which exist in China; the adoption of a workable constitution;control of communications; maintenance of internal order affecting the security of the lives and property of both Chinese and foreigners;reconstruction of China in accordance with the hopes and ideals of the statesmen of the leading nations of the world as expressed in the deliberations and results of the Washington Conference.

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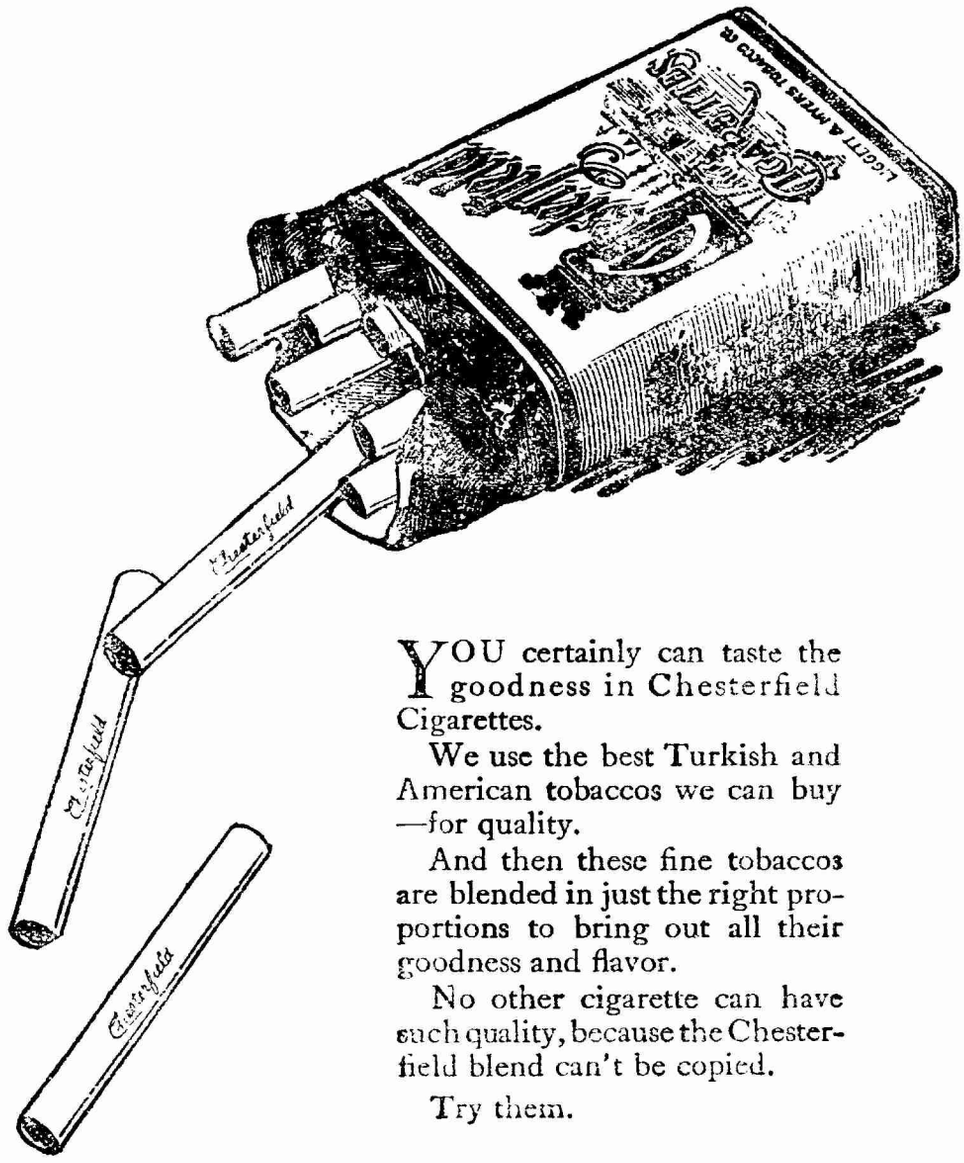
Who's Who in China

Mr. G. Zay Wood
何傑才字其偉

Mr. G. Zay Wood, popularly known in Peking as "General Wood," was born at Tsa-Bridge, Shanghai, August 27, 1895. He received his preliminary education in the Sung-kiang Middle School and the Nanyang Middle School. After his graduation from Nanyang in 1913, he went to Tsinghua College, where he remained but two years before he was sent by the government to the United States for advanced education. In 1915 he entered Yale as a Junior. He was awarded the "Charles Washburn Clark Prize," during his Senior year, for his essay on "The Diplomatic and Consular Service of the United States as compared with that of the European countries."

In 1917, after his graduation from Yale, he entered Harvard to take his post-graduate work. Political science was the subject of his special study. He took his Master Degree in one year.

In 1918, he studied international law at Columbia University. He was appointed by the University in the following year "Curtis Fellow in International Law" and was reappointed in 1920. During his student days, he served as the editor-in Chief of the Chinese Students' Monthly and of the Far Eastern Republic. He was twice elected President of the Chinese Political Science Association. Besides, he was a frequent contributor to the American newspapers and magazines. In 1921, he was asked by Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister at Washington, to be temporarily attached to the Chinese Legation there. Later he joined the Chinese delegation to the Washington Conference. He served as an assistant in the Press Bureau attached to the Chinese delegation. In 1922 he returned to China. Upon



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his arrival in Peking, he was invited to take charge of the Peking Daily News as its chief editor. In the meantime, he was appointed secretary to the Commission on National Financial Conference. In 1923, at the end of January, he left the Peking Daily News to join the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as its secretary hors cadre. In June of the same year, he was appointed Secretary to the Cabinet. Mr. Wood is an author of many books, the best known of which include The Anglo-Japanese Alliance, The Twenty-one Demands, The Chino-Japanese Treaties, and The Shantung Question: A Study in Diplomacy and World Politics. He is also the author of China and Japan, a booklet of about 100 pages privately printed for distribution. Mr. Wood is now the editor and publisher of the Evening World of Peking, which is said to be the "only foreign language evening paper in China that is published every day in the year."

Dr. Ma Y'in-ch'u
馬寅初字寅初

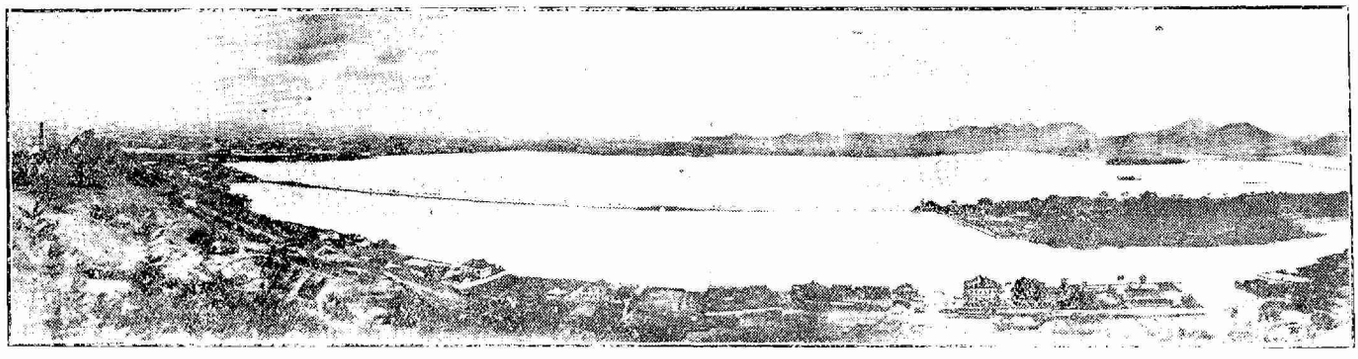
Dr. Ma Y'in-ch'u was born at Ch'eng Hsien, Chekiang Province, in 1884. After having studied at Peiyang University, Tientsin, he went to America with government support to pursue higher education. He was in America studying for nine years. The first school Dr. Ma attended in America was Yale University where he graduated in 1910 with the degree of B. A. Then he was admitted to the Columbia University doing research work on Political Economy and there obtained the degree of M. A., and also that of Ph. D. Following his graduation from Columbia, Dr. Ma spent two years at the Department of Commerce in the University of New York. During this period of time he devoted himself to the study of high accountancy and statistics and finally wrote a book entitled "The Finances of the City of New

(Continued on page 104)

Chekiang—Picturesque, Historic, Progressive

By General Lu Yung Chiang

Director of Rehabilitation, Chekiang Province



West Lake, Hangchow, where flourished a thousand years ago a great metropolis rivalling, in its way, Rome and Athens

CHEKIANG was in times of antiquity a component part of Yang-chow. In the middle part of the Chou dynasty (700 B. C.), the feudal system had so increased the power of the vassal and confederate states that the central authorities found it impossible to control them any longer. Wars between the feudal states were frequent. Kiu Chien, Duke of Yueh (越), had at one time conquered Wu (吳), his rival state, and established his kingdom in Chekiang as the Kingdom of Yueh, which was afterwards overthrown by Chu (楚). another state grown in power. At the end of the Chou, dynasty (255 B. C.), the Duke of Chin (秦), who had overthrown the reigning dynasty and usurped the throne, conquered Chu and made Chekiang the District of Kwei Chi (會稽), with the boundary lines extended to include Changchou and Chengchow of present Kiangsu. During the time of Han (漢), Tsin (晉), and Sui (隋) dynasties, Chekiang retained its old nomenclature, Yangchow; but the boundary lines varied as the dynasties changed. In the Tang (唐) dynasty, (618-905 A. D.), Chekiang was under the control of the Kiangnan Tao (道), which was later changed to the Kiangnan Eastern Tao. Tang was followed by centuries of anarchy. Chien Liao who had been the viceroy and Duke of Wu-yueh in the Tang dynasty, succeeded in suppressing a rebellion started by Tung Chang and in establishing the kingdom of Wu-yueh. Gradually he conquered and annexed his neighboring cities and thus extended his territory to present Changchow and Soochow. For several decades he ruled peacefully and prosperously.

Chekiang Named a Thousand Years Ago

In the beginning of the Sung dynasty (960 A. D.), Chekiang automatically subjected itself under the scepter of the emperor who made it the "Chekiang Branch" of his empire. Thus to Sung the present name of "Chekiang" owed its origin. The name was given on account of the tidal wave (the bore) of its Northern river which drives back and, as it were, bends its waters. Owing to the invasion of the Mongols, the emperor (in 1127 A. D.), removed his capital to Linan—the present Hangchow—and reigned there for 143 years. In the Yuan dynasty the administrative system of government was radically modified. In Chekiang there were a civil governor, a Kiangnan Che-si Tao and a Chekiang Eastern Sea Tao. At the expiration of that dynasty, Fung Koh-tsung and Chang Shih-chang successively occupied the province of Chekiang; but they were soon driven out by the army of the Ming dynasty. In the ninth year of Hung Wu (洪武), the emperor sent a civil governor to Chekiang, empowered to control eleven Fus (府), one Chow and seventy-five districts. At the end of the Ming dynasty, (1628 A. D.), Princes of Lu (魯王) and Loo (潞王) who were bitterly pursued by the invading army of Manchus, fought their way to Chekiang where they perpetuated their sovereignty for a decade. The accession of the Manchu emperor to the throne opened another dynasty. Very little innovation was made in regard to the governmental systems. In Chekiang, however, noticeable changes had been made, i. e., the division of Hangchow city into two districts, Jen-ho and Tsientang; Wuchow city into Wucheng and Kwei-an; Kashing into Kashing and Shiusui; and Shaohsing into Kwei-chi and Shanyin. The establishment of the republican form of government was followed by the abolition of the fu system, revision of Chow and Tin into districts, and the combination of two districts that existed in a single city into one. Accordingly Chekiang is at present divided into four Taos, namely Tsientang, Kweichi, Eu-hai and Cinghwa, and seventy-five districts.

A Promising Future

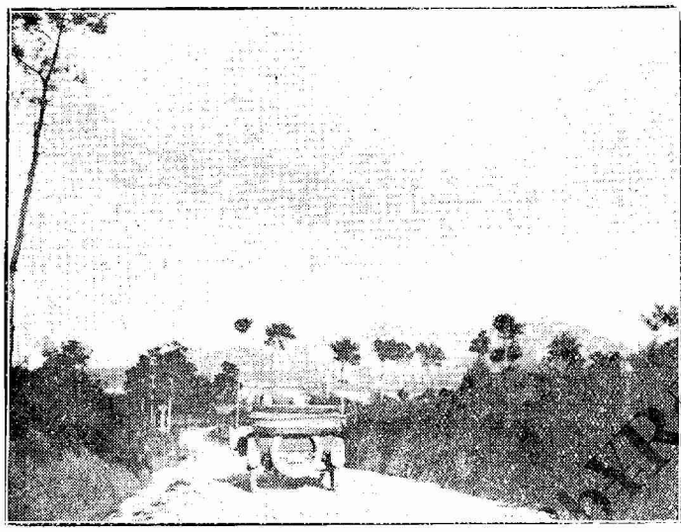
Chekiang has an area of 304,654 square lis, bounded by Kiangsu on the north, Anhwei, Kiangsi and Fukien on the west, Fukien on the south, and the Eastern Sea on the east. The coast line extends as far as "Soochow Sea" on the north, and "Fukien Sea" on the south. Rivers which run to the sea are five in number, namely Tsientang Kiang, Eukiang (甌江), Puyangkiang (浦陽江), Tsiaokiang (椒江) and Chiao-Ngou-kiang (曹娥江).

The Grand Canal comes to its Southern terminus in Chekiang. The Great Lake situated on the border between Kiangsu and Chekiang is of great economical significance. The West Lake is valuable not only for its picturesqueness, but also in its use as a source of irrigation in the vicinity of the provincial capital. Portions of the province are mountainous; Tientai (天台), Antong (雁蕩), Kwahcheng (括蒼), Tienmuh (天目), Kinghwa (金華), and Tzemin (四明) are mountains of considerable height.

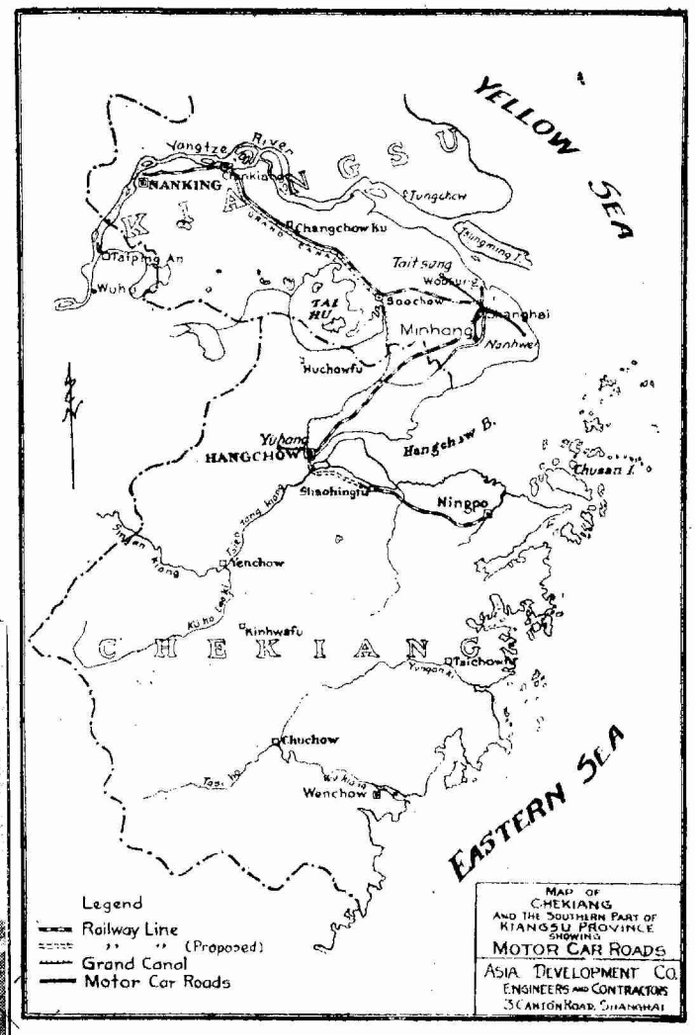
From the economical standpoint, Chekiang is rich in natural resources, with productive, fertile soil and favorable climate. The hope of developing Chekiang into a commercial center is reasonable. Being of little strategic importance, Chekiang has not suffered much from the wars in Chinese history; even the Japanese invasion in the Ming Dynasty, the war between the Sung and Yuan dynasties, and the Taiping Rebellion did little harm excepting to the city of Hangchow. If the industries are developed speedily and means of communication improved extensively, Chekiang may become the focus of considerable commerce. Moreover, if the natural scenery is made accessible, Chekiang may rightly be regarded as a beauty spot of world renown.

Republican Chekiang

The transformation from a monarchical to a republican form of government was such a simple and peaceful process in Chekiang that the people did not feel it. Within ten days the sway of the despot was completely overthrown, and the provincial administrative system was radically reformed. At first Chekiang was under a governor who was invested with supreme authority in both military and civil affairs; but this system of administration was soon abolished. In Chekiang there are at present a military governor and a civil governor existing parallelly, one being independent of the other. The military force of the province consists of four divisions under the control of the Director of Rehabilitation; while the provincial gendarmerie which is scattered throughout the province is under the control of the civil governor. In the provincial capital there is a Head Police Bureau to which the provincial police force belongs. River Police and Harbor Police are under a special bureau. The administrative staff is formed, besides the two governors, of one commissioner of the Bureau of Industry, one of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, one of Salt Revenue, one of the Bureau of Education, Superintendents of Chehai, Euhai, and Hangchow customs, one commissioner of the Bureau of Provincial Roads and one of the Bureau of Telegraphs. The province is divided into four Taos which have, subordinate to their control, seventy-five districts, each of which is governed by a magistrate. In the salt-producing districts, there are magistrates appointed specially for the collection of the salt revenue. Besides the administrative staff, there are Provincial Parliament, District Parliaments, Chambers of Commerce, Chambers of Agriculture, Associations of Education and Bureaus of Educational Extension organized in various regions.

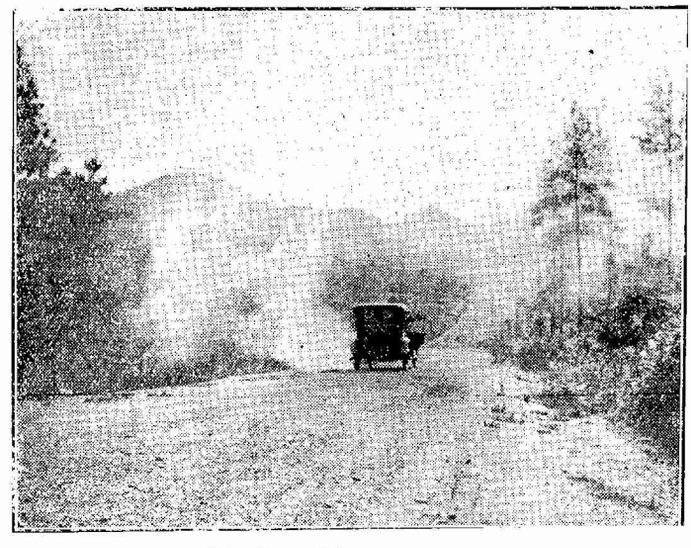


Bit of Hangchow-Yuhang Road



Modern Innovations

In regard to municipal conveniences, Hangchow is comparatively advanced. The west gate of Hangchow where Manchu garrisons were formerly stationed, has been made into a new market. It has

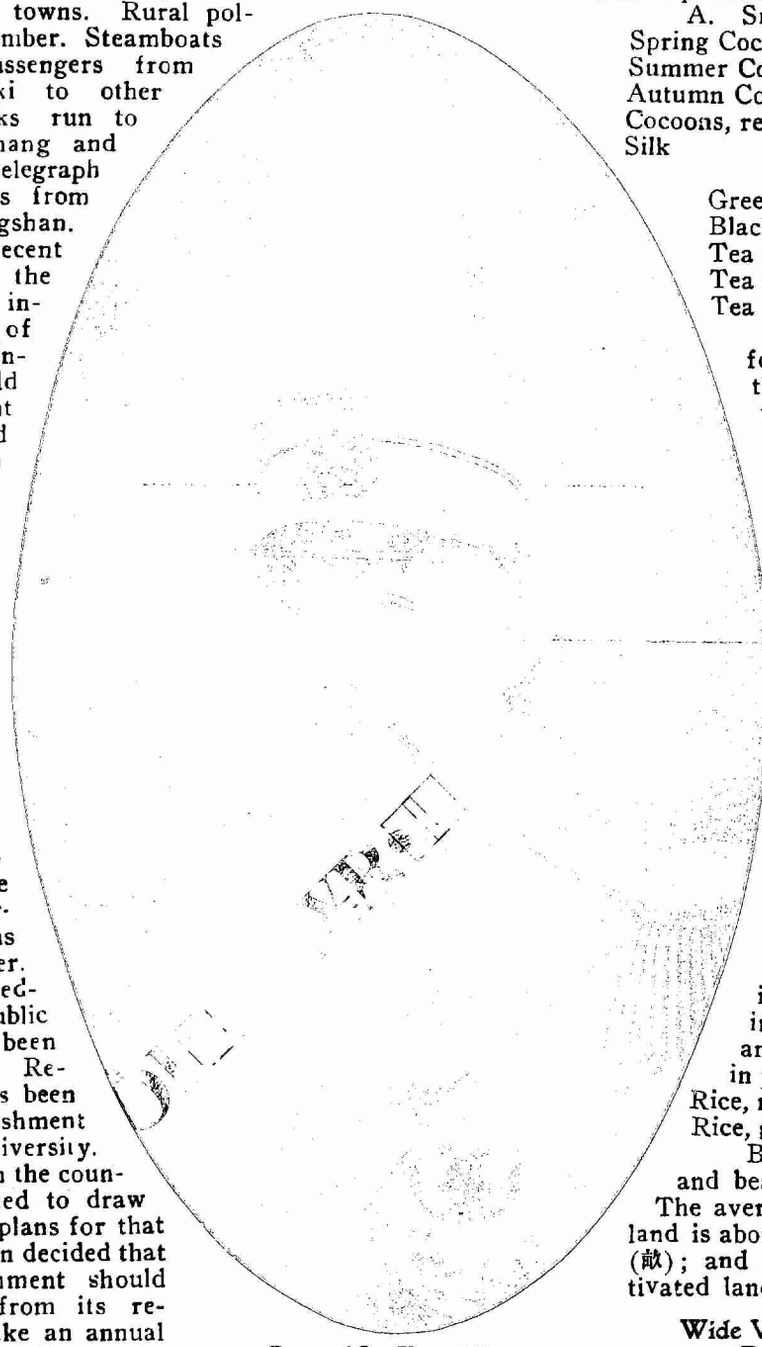


27 miles of fine scenery

gradually become the commercial center of the city. The city wall has been torn down and roads built. The present Bureau of the Provincial Roads is planning a vast scheme of road construction by utilizing the labor of soldiers, who, having the most part of their time free, might otherwise become formidable. Telegraph lines, telephones, and electric lights have been installed in the important cities as well as in some small towns. Rural police have increased in number. Steamboats carry freight and passengers from Shaohsing and Chuki to other districts; motor trucks run to and fro between Yuhang and Hangchow; and the telegraph service sends messages from Changshan and Kiangshan. All these are of but recent introduction. With the purpose of developing industries, an exhibition of provincial products, manual and natural, was held in 1912, and a permanent exhibit was established in the new market in 1916

An enormous sum of money has been spent in the construction of the great embankment along the Chekiang Sea, and is being spent annually in maintaining it in good condition. A special bureau has been established for that purpose.

As to public sanitary service, the Chekiang Hospital and some isolationhospitalsarecarrying out their functions in a satisfactory manner. As to the provincial education, numbers of public and private schools have been established since 1911. Recently the province has been planning for the establishment of the Chekiang University. Many educationalists in the country have been invited to draw elaborate organization plans for that institution. It has been decided that the provincial government should extract two percent from its revenues so as to make an annual contribution of 50,000 dollars to be used for the establishment of that university.



General Lu Yung Chiang,
Director of Rehabilitation, Chekiang

Chekiang Untouched by Civil Wars

It is generally recognized that since 1911 Chekiang has undergone a period of rapid and steady progress. The rate of construction by far exceeds that of destruction. The reason is two-fold: firstly the people are, in general, moral, law-abiding, and peace-loving; secondly due to the rapid development of commerce and industry the influence of crises in other parts of the nation is not felt so acutely. At present the Chekiang Waterworks which is under organization is attracting serious attention from the people in general, because they now realize that water supply is one of the underlying problems in the field of public hygiene. Chekiang people ardently hope that the projected line of the Shanghai-Ningpo-Hangchow Railway between Hangchow and Yuyao will be completed in the near future.

Silk and Tea

In the field of foreign trade, Chekiang is noted for its silk and tea. The following tables indicate the amount of the annual production in catties.[1]

A. Silk	
Spring Cocoons	61,678,805
Summer Cocoons	14,592,603
Autumn Cocoons	1,589,340
Cocoons, refuse	316,029
Silk	9,121,174

B. Tea	
Green Tea	23.421,398
Black Tea	6,824,450
Tea dust	1,303,846
Tea seeds	566,992
Tea buds	835,422

The above tables are formulated according to the statistical reports of the Bureau of Industry. The amount annually consumed by the people within the province and the amount produced in some insignificant districts are not taken into consideration. The amounts would be otherwise multiplied.

China is an agricultural country; rice constitutes an important part of the food stuff. But the annual supply of rice in Chekiang does not satisfy its needs. Investigation reports that the reason of the deficiency is largely attributed to the fermentation of rice into wines. The following table indicates the annual production of rice in piculs:

Rice, non-glutinous	32,707,731
Rice, glutinous	4,449,342

Besides rice, wheat, maize, and beans are also produced. The average productivity of the land is about 1.5-1.6 piculs per mow (畝); and the total amount of cultivated land is about 225,740 chin[2].

Wide Variety of Products—Rich in Minerals

Salt, cotton, bamboo, timber, and oil, which are indispensable in the daily life of mankind, constitute an important part in the production. Along the coast line marine products are chiefly produced. Moreover, gauze, silk, satin, muslin, fans of paper and bamboo, mattresses of grass and rattan, and stationery of bamboo, wood, and stone are made from natural products to suit their respective purposes. As to the minerals, coal mines are principally worked in Changhsing, Wuhsien, Chuki, and Kiangshan; lead is

[1] Including the amount used in weaving industry within the province, and the amount annually exported.

[2] One chin is equivalent to 100 mow.

Mr. Chang Tsai Yang, Civil Governor of Chekiang

found in Changhsing, Kientuh, Chuki, Funghwa and Kinghsien; alum is extracted from Pingyang; and antimony is produced in Shunan and Yukwang. Although some mines are still little worked, most of them are under active exploitation. Chuki is especially rich in minerals—lead, zinc, manganese and aluminium are found. The eastern part of the province is mountainous, and consequently mineral ores are abundant. When worked, they will certainly prove a great source of wealth for the country.

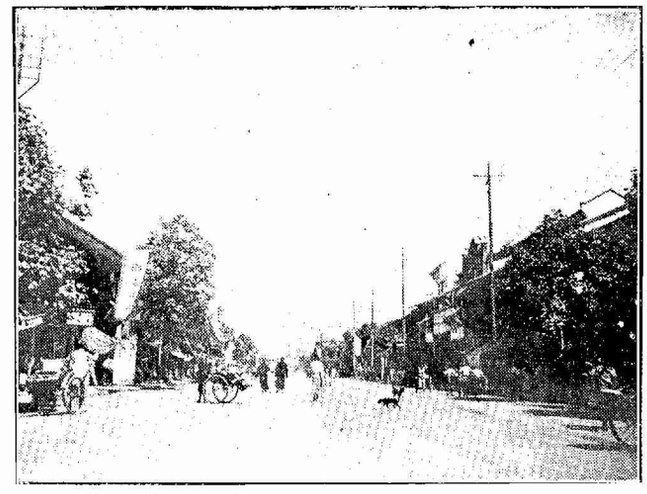
Industrial Education Apace with Developments

In the foregoing, the natural resources have been briefly enumerated. Industrial education in Chekiang has reached such a degree of generalization that it is now able to keep pace with the rapid development of industry and commerce. As human civilization passes up through all stages of advancement, an ever-increasing interdependence between industry and education becomes more and more evident. In order to develop industry, education is of fundamental importance. At present, a large sum of money has been spent for the sole purpose of promoting this mutual relationship. In Chekiang the annual expenditure for industrial administration amounts to 117,000 dollars, and that for industrial education, 232,000 dollars. The following is an enumeration of the schools, experimental stations and factories in the province. There are six institutions of industrial education supported by the provincial government, namely: School of Commerce, School of Agriculture, School of Silkworm Industry, and School of Marine Products. In Hangchow there is an Experimental Station of Agriculture (formerly the Silkworm Breeding Factory), and a school of Silkworm Industry, serving either as laboratories or as supplementary schools for the students. Besides, there is an Experimental Station of Cotton Plantation in Yuyao, Bureau of Fishing Industry and Marine Products Refining Factory in Tinghai, Paper Refining Factory in Lungyu and Porcelain Works in Lungchuan. Sugar manufactures and experimental stations of sugarcane plantation have been established in four districts, namely, Hangchow, Yungka, Linghai and Lanchi, Because of the proximity to the raw materials, these industries have been localized

As to the industrial institutions under the district administration, there have been established five district experimental stations of agriculture, in Shaohsing, Haining, Kashan, Lanchi and Tinghai respectively, and nineteen experimental plantations in Hanghsien, Changhsing, Wushin, Funghwa, Yuyao, Shangyu, Iwu, Tangki, Kuhsien, Changshan, Shunan, Fenshui, Juian, Yotsing, Lishui, Tsingyun, Sungyang, Yunho and Suanping. There are more than 200 forestry associations formally organized in various localities.

Growing Companies Flourish

The rapid growth of industrial institutions encourages industrial enterprises. The Lee Yoong Forest Industry Co. in Shangyu, Yun Ya Forest Industry Co., the Northern Hangchow Forestry and Horticulture Co., Ma Son Agriculture and Forestry Co. in Yuhang, King Sing Forestry and Horticulture Co. in Kinghwa, and The Pa Pung Cultivation Cooperation in Yungka are carrying on business on a large scale.



Modern Hangchow has broad streets

Along the coast line, the fishing industry is highly developed; many a large cooperation has been organized, among which the Southern Chekiang Industry Co., the Chekiang Fishing Industry Co., the Tinghai Fishing Co, and the Sanmen Bay Fishing Industry Co., deserve special mention. Private fisherman are numerous, and the tax levied upon them constitutes a large part of the annual provincial revenue. During the fishing seasons, harbor policemen perform their duty of protection very satisfactorily.

There are four large cotton mills in the province, namely, Ting Sing in Hangchow, Ho Foong and Toong Kiu Yuan in Ningpo, and Toong Hwe Koong

Bamboo forest near Hangchow

in Shaoshan. Besides, there are many mills comparatively small in size. Chekiang is rich in cotton production; it supplies more than sufficient for its consumption. The surplus is exported to other provinces through the treaty port of Ningpo.

In the manufacture of silk, two processes are involved, reeling and weaving. There are silk factories in which these two processes are combined under one management, while others are exclusively engaged in either one of these processes. Factories of the first type are Wei Cheng Co., Fu Ling Co., and Tienchang Co. of Hangchow; factories engaged in weaving are Yuan Chun Ho, Jui Sing, Yueh Chang Tsung Foong, Kiu Cheng, King Cheng Sing, Sing Chang, Chao Le, Wen Sing, Kao Yuan Tai, and Dah Cheng; and the leading factories engaged in reeling are Dah Luen, King Chang Cheng of Hangchow, King Ho of Shaoshan, Kung Yih of Wuhsin, Tien Cheng of Nangsing Chen., Silk merchants are numerous. Most of the silk industrial companies in Shanghai are under the owership of silk merchants of Chekiang origin.

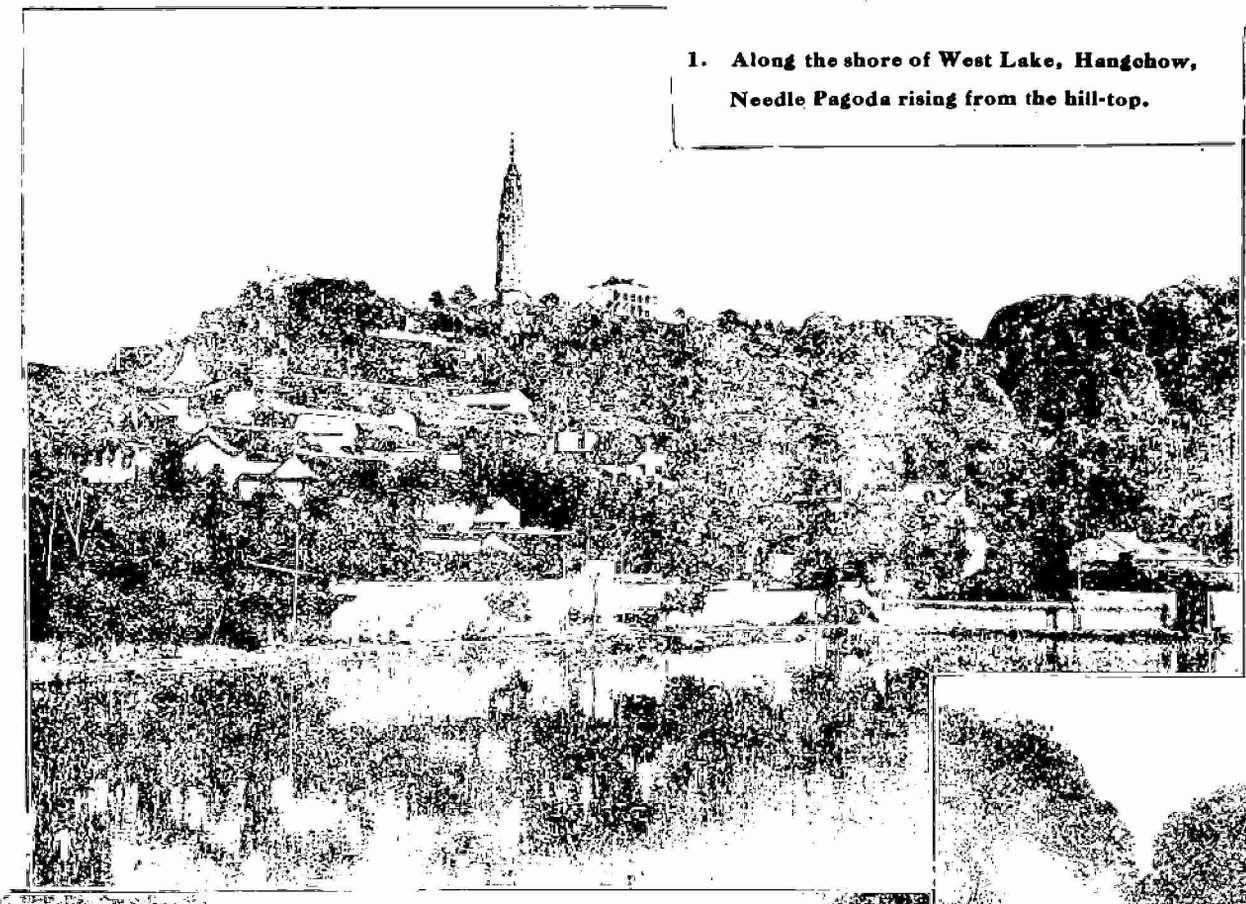
There are many modern buildings in Hangchow

Besides, Chekiang also produces tea, paper, timber and oil in quantities sufficient to make itself a commercial center. The amount annually exported is amazingly big. Not only is Chekiang a source of production, but it serves also as a trade port through which tea, oil, paper, and timber produced in Southern Anhwei are exported.

Culture

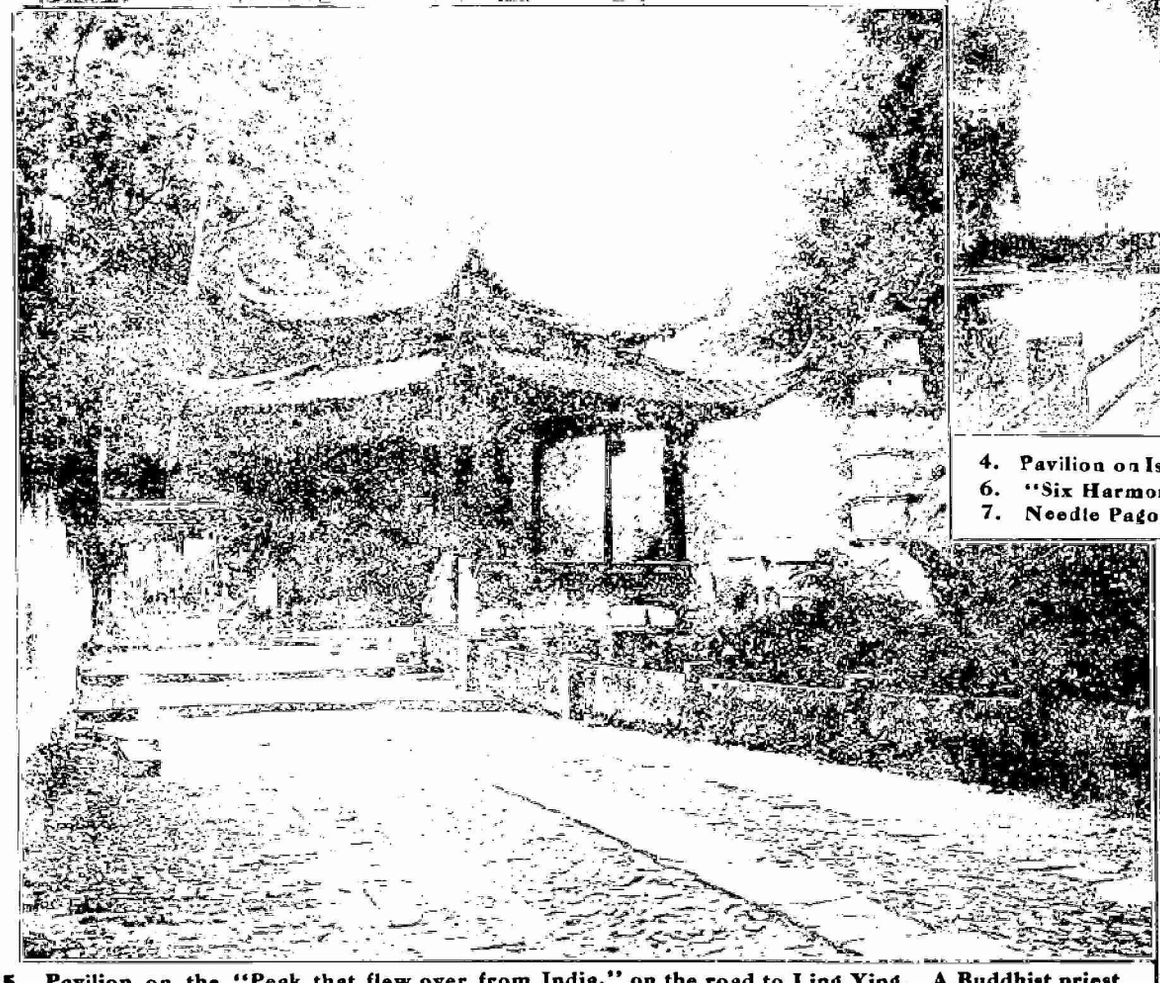
The dawning of the civilization of Chekiang dates back two thousand years. "The Spring and Autumn of Wu-Yueh", the oldest record found, described the primitive life of Chekiang people in the following words: "They lived in mountains and travelled on water with boats as their wagons, and oars for their horses. They were desperate and warlike."

However, in the chapter of Geography found in the History of the Sung dynasty, the people of Chekiang are described as "gentle, intelligent, tasteful, progressive and commercial." From these descriptions, the typical characteristics of Chekiang people may be seen. In the Han Dynasty, many a classical teacher was known, and their works exerted a great influence upon Chinese literature. After the Eastern Tsin dynasty, the development of commerce coupled with the improved means of communication attracted merchants and scholars from other parts of the nation. They brought in with them their



1. Along the shore of West Lake, Hangchow, Needle Pagoda rising from the hill-top.

4. Pavilion on Island of Three Pools, in We
6. "Six Harmonies" pagoda on the Chien
7. Needle Pagoda about which are many l



5. Pavilion on the "Peak that flew over from India," on the road to Ling Ying. A Buddhist priest from India in the fourth century A.D. found the scenery so familiar that he believed it must have flown over to China from his native land.

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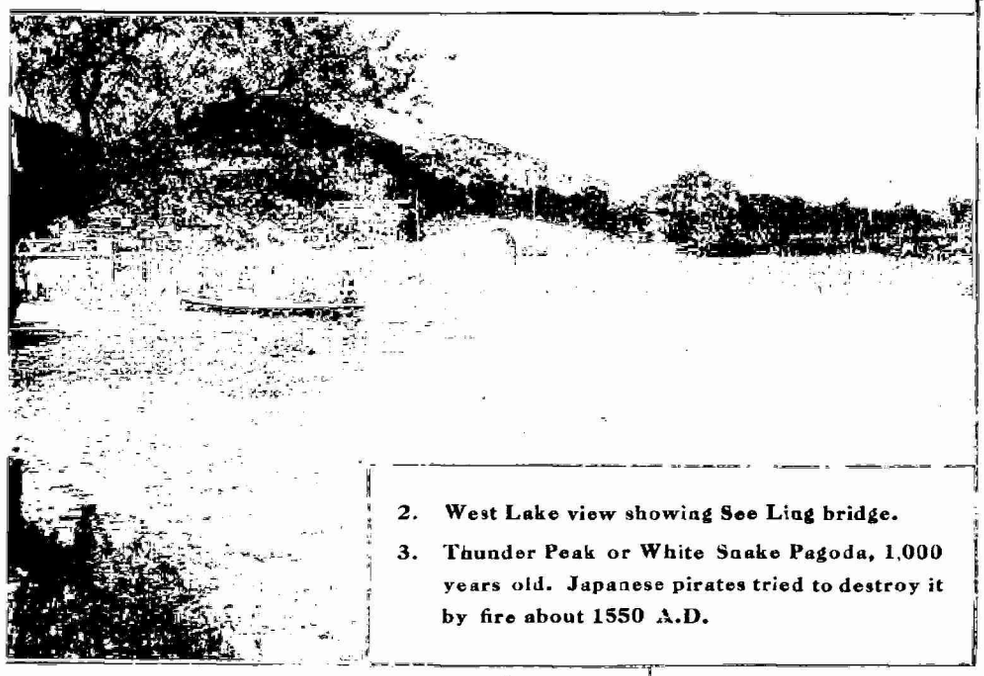
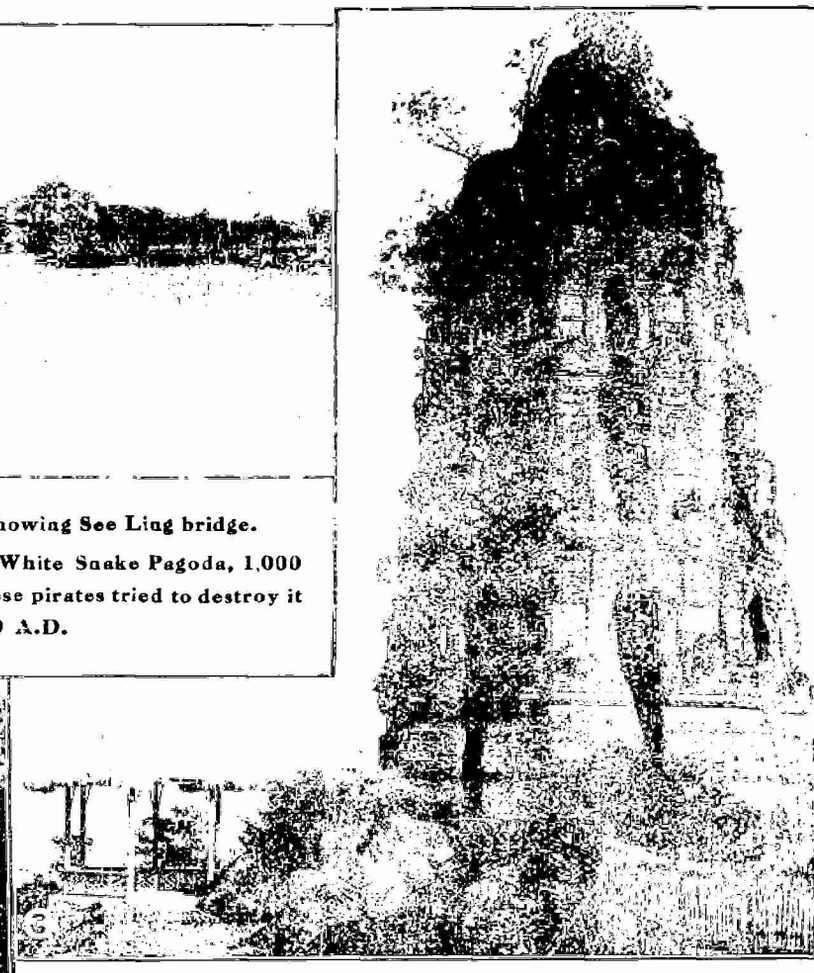


2. West Lake view showing See Ling bridge.
3. Thunder Peak or White Snake Pagoda, 1,000 years old. Japanese pirates tried to destroy it by fire about 1550 A.D.



est Lake. In the lake three iron pagodas are to the seen.
Tang river near Hangchow. One of the largest in China.
legends. It was built in the eleventh century.

customs and traditions, which modified the life of the inhabitants to a considerable extent. The modification was brought about in a still more striking and noticeable manner by the removal of the capital of Sung Dynasty from the north to Hangchow. Even the dialect of Chekiang was influenced. That the colloquial language of to-day has a close resemblance to that of Honan and Lohyang explains the circumstances but too plainly.

The dialects of the people vary greatly with the difference of localities; not only do the people of Eastern Chekiang speak differently from the people of Western Chekiang, but among the eastern districts,

Mr. Chang Tsung-hsiang, Commissioner of Education, Chekiang

pronunciations are distinctly unlike. The explanation is chiefly a geographical one. The Western part of the province is watered by several rivers which facilitate communications among the districts. Consequently the spoken dialects become more or less similar; while the eastern part is mountainous and communication difficult. Hence, as a natural result, the dialects vary.

Development of Education

The civilization of Chekiang owes much to the memorial works of Yu who died and was buried in Shaohsing. His career has always been remembered and respected by the people. In the reign of Kiu Chien, education began its buddings which blossomed exuberantly from the Han dynasty on; but it was not until the Sung dynasty that the custom of philosophical teaching was originated. Hu Yuan (胡瑗), Director of Education of Wuchow, was the one who paved the way for future development. He was the founder of systematic education. Under his authority were established a school of classics in which there were professors, learned, capable, and enlightened, to explain the "Six Kings", and a school of government in which each pupil was to specialize —not only in theory but practically in one branch of the governmental administration and to have general knowledge in one more branch simultaneously, Civil administration, military education, irrigation, and astronomy were the subjects studied.

It is gratifying to note the striking resemblance between the system of education nine centuries ago and that of to-day. After the death of Hu Yuan, many schools of learning sprang up from the seeds he had sown, the most significant ones being Kingdom School, in which Lu Chu-chien (呂祖謙), Chen Liang (陳亮), Tang Chung-yiu (唐仲友), Ho Chi (何基), Wang Pei (王柏), and King Lu-chiang (金履祥) of the Sung dynasty were the leading characters. Yungka School, which was founded and supported by Chu Ying-ki (周行已) Hsu King-hung (許景衡), Hsih Ki-hsang (薛季宣), Yih Shih (葉適), Chen Fu-liang (陳傅良) and Chen Cheh (陳埴) of the Sung dynasty. Szeming School, with its distinguished members, Yang Kian (楊簡), Yuan Hsih (袁燮), Hsu Ling (舒璘), Hwang Chung (黃震), and Wang Ying-ling (王應麟) of the Sung dynasty.

The custom of the philosophical teaching reached its zenith in the Sung dynasty. After the death of these leading characters, their pupils preserved their doctrines and maintained the schools. Even in the

Mr. Wang Chi-tsu, Commissioner of Industry of Chekiang

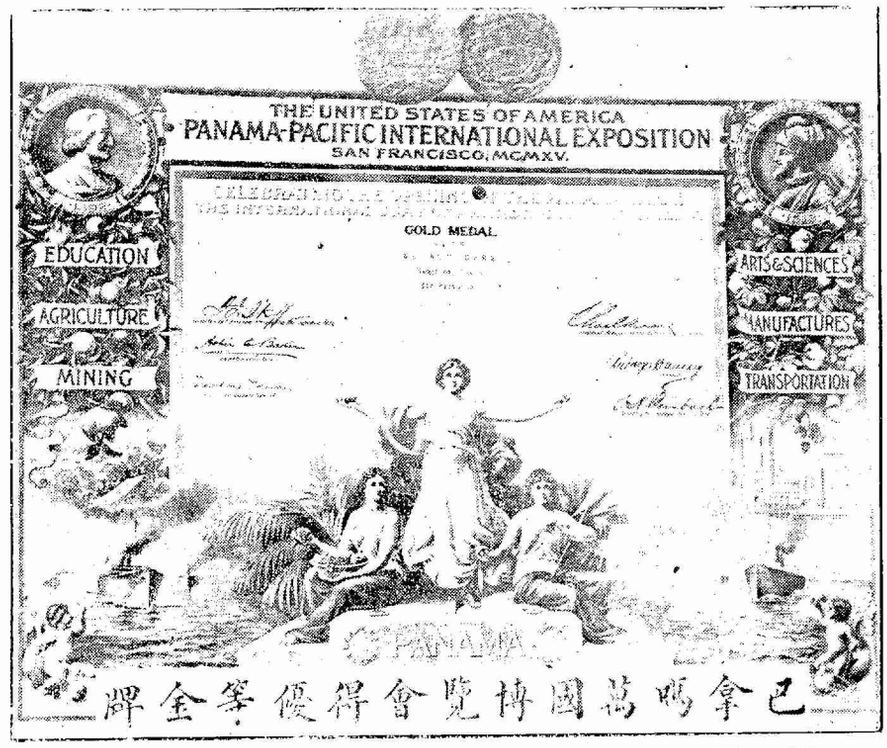
Ming dynasty, scholars still kept the ancient philosophy which had been handed down through teachers of several generations. The teachings of Wang Wei (王禕), Sung Lien (宋濂) and Lieu Chi (劉基) owed their origin to the Kinghwa School, and the philosophy of Wang Yang-Ming (王陽明)—the union of knowledge and action had also its root in the Szeming School. However different might have been the philosophies of these schools, they were all aiming at a common end, i.e. intellectuality and practicability.

Present Educational Institutions

The adoption of the Civil Service Examination System in the Manchu dynasty together with the suppression of societies of all descriptions at the beginning of that dynasty put a stop to the custom of philosophical teaching, and placed the modern system of education in its stead. After the establishment of the Chinese Republic, modern schools grew in number. The amount annually spent in maintaining education

s about $2,400,000, of which $40,000 omes from national tax revenue, 1,423,000 provincial tax revenue, nd more than $1,000,000 district evenue. At present there are eight echnical colleges supported by the rovincial government, namely, school f technology, school of agriculture, chool of silkworm industry, school f commerce, school of marine-roducts, school of forestry, school f medicine, and school of laws.

Those institutions supported by he districts are 7 middle schools, 38 ndustrial schools, 6 normal schools or girls, 9 normal schools, 3 industrial chools for girls, and 10,700 higher and ower primary schools. As to the upplementary educational institu-ions, there are 68 publiclibraries, 25 ublic recreative playgrounds, 1 rovincial Education Association, and Bureau of Educational Exhorting nd 1 District Education Association n every district. Chekiang is still in ieed of a large press and a trans-ation bureau. The textbooks used in he schools are mainly those which iave been approved by the Board of Education.



Award made Hangchow for best pictures at Panama Exposition

Chekiang University Planned

Owing to the fact that the students who have inished their study in provincial middle schools cannot iave the opportunity to receive higher education with-out going to other provinces, the establishment of the Chekiang University becomes necessary and urgent.

In regard to the military education, there are schools for military officers, School of Wireless Telegraphy, and Department of Military Publication. The latter has issued, for ten years, a monthly publi-cation under the name of "The Military Magazine," besides many books and pamphlets of military nature.

Owing to the proximity of the province to Shang-hai, Chekiang people generally read Shanghai news-papers. Consequently the newspaper enterprise does not have extensive development. However there are, at present a Chekiang Official News and six daily newspapers of considerable circulation. Besides, Ningpo, Shaohsing, Wenchow, Kashing, and Wuchow also publish their own papers, but they are still too young to exert great influence in directing the opinion of society and in promoting the study of literature.

Hangchow is proud of its "Wung Lang Kuo" (文瀾閣) in which there is a set of "Four Collections of Chinese Books," bestowed by the Manchu emperor. Although during the Taiping Rebellion some parts were lost, the present set which is now preserved in the Chekiang Library has been brought almost to completion through years of labor. This collection of books is invaluable, not only because of its size and magnitude, but also because of the fact that in it the footsteps of the development of Chinese civilization can be traced.

Chekiang a Prize Package for Tourists

The visitor to Shanghai whose peregrination fails to include Hangchow misses one of China's choicest offerings, and one that will take least of his money, time, or energy. Hangchow bows only to Peking, in China, in point of historical interest, and in scenic beauty the whole province of Chekiang surpasses that about China's capital and occupies a worthy place amongst all the scenery the great empire boasts. Some day publicity will bring this accessible but little known bit of China into its own. Then, however, the at-tractiveness of unaided discovery will be gone from it.

When Marco Polo and other explorers from the Mediterranean came to China in the fourteenth century, they described Hangchow as one of the grandest cities of the world. In art, literature and commerce, it was the Queen City of the Orient. The walled city was many square miles in area, every foot densely populated, and many suburbs outside the walls were even larger than the city itself. Hangchow in its golden years, from 900 to 1300 A.D., in its Oriental way, must have rivalled Rome, Athens and Babylon in their halcyon days, for Westerners did not reach Hangchow till after it had suffered the ravages of Mongol hordes towards the end of the 13th century, when buildings, walls and treasures were destroyed wholesale and thousands of families annihilated.

In the sixteenth century, Hangchow suffered further from Japanese pirates, one relic of whose visits is the ruin of the White Snake pagoda around which a fire burned for three days, the pirates wishing to destroy it as a spy tower whence their comings were detected. Hangchow received its final blow in the Taiping Rebellian in 1860. In a short period, nine-tenths of the city was reduced to ashes and four-fifths of the inhabitants murdered or driven to suicide.

Despite such ruthless destruction, at every turn the eye of the visitor to Hangchow today rests upon objects once glories of an ancient people. Legend rivalling that of Rome and Greece is attached to every relic, and time spent in study and excavation such as has been devoted to other ancient lands will undoubtedly some day give Hangchow its fitting place amongst the famed centers of perished eras of civilization.

Antiquities

The Needle Pagoda, built nearly 1,000 years ago, still weathers the hand of time, though it leans noticeably. One tale of this pagoda is that a priest who was stricken blind, vowed he would erect a pagoda if his sight were restored, which gods or devils did. The White Snake pagoda which stands out prominently on the lakeshore is named for an enchantress called White Snake, who could change at will into a beautiful woman.

Crossing West Lake by boat, one reaches Imperial Island, famous as the residence of emperors in the 12th and 17th centuries. Memorial halls still remain, and a park now marks the site of one of the palaces. A smaller island in the lake is known as the Island of Three Pools. Here was a pond, a bath in whose waters preserved the life of worthy Chinese. Near this same island three small iron pagodas rise from the lake, covering pits where evil spirits dwell.

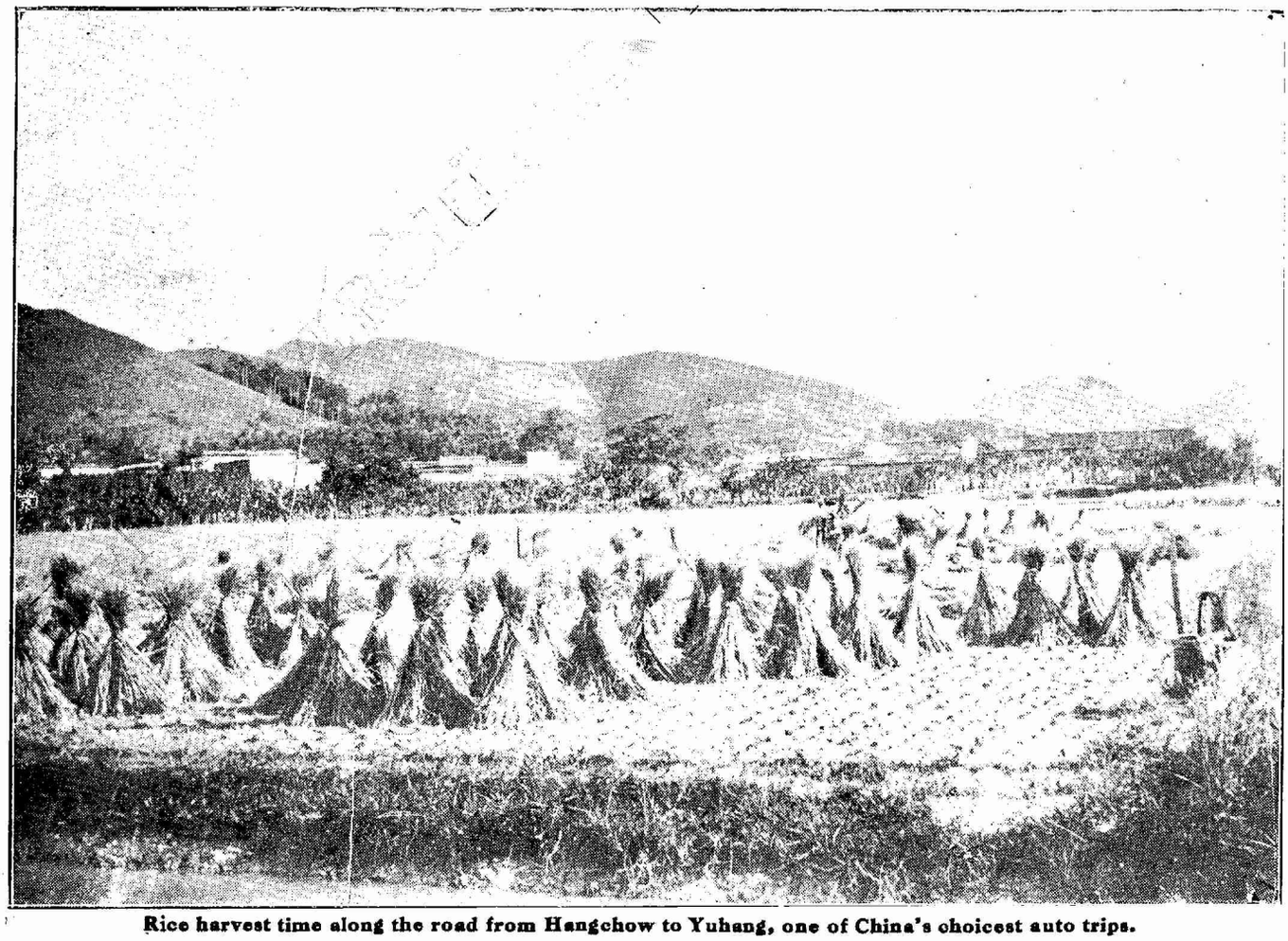
There are hundreds of relics of antiquity to enumerate. Many would be the visits required to Chekiang for even a superficial acquaintance with a majority of them. Withal, the scenic beauty of Hangchow is sufficient itself to justify the tourists' time. Hangchow is at the edge of a delightful lake surrounded by mountains. Distinguishing it from other hill and lake views is the narrow roadway from shore to shore. Dotted at intervals with trees, and its flatness undulated by bridges, this road a few hundred yards from shore, with its wayfarers on foot, in rickshas and astride donkeys, holds one indefinitely fascinated. Small boats ply the lake, and, added the setting of pagodas and Chinese dwellings, the view is one that impresses itself on the memory to return again and again.

Excursions in Chekiang

From Hangchow a strip of 27 miles of China's limited modern roads wends about the foot of mountains, over canals, through teeming fields to Yuhang. It is one of the finest auto rides in China, if not the best. Trips by boat or sedan-chair to more distant parts of Chekiang province afford further wealths of scenic pleasure. Fifty miles to sea is the Chusan archipelago, of which is the island of Pootoo, where is one of the four sacred hills of Chinese Buddhism. There are more than a hundred temples and monasteries on the island, and legends lie thick over all. The visitor jaded with such profundity of feeling and thought will find delightful relief in the wonderful surf bathing during summer months.

One of the few "bores" in the world occurs in Hangchow Bay. At every tide, a wall of water is formed some 40 miles from the head of the bay and rushes inland dashing against the sea walls erected centuries ago to protect the banks. The "bore" is highest at the equinoxes and full moon, sometimes forming a wave over 20 feet high.

Excursions may be made with pleasure and profit to the forests of mulberry trees, which make Chekiang a large producer of silks, and to the tea districts, to the bamboo forests on the hills of Mokanshan where foreign missionaries maintain a summer resort, to the T'ien Tai temples on mountains 4,000 feet above sea-level, to the gorges of Ch'ien T'ang river, to the city of Ningpo where the first European colony was attempted in China. Many are those who have travelled far in China and seen less than lies in the limited area of Chekiang, just outside the Orient's greatest metropolis.



Rice harvest time along the road from Hangchow to Yuhang, one of China's choicest auto trips.

許若礦產則長興吳興諸暨江山之煤長興建德諸暨奉化鄞縣之鉛平陽之礬石淳安玉環之鉻皆所著稱或已開採或未開採諸暨之礦尤多如鉛如鋅如錳如鋁如磺石此縣皆有之浙東之境本多山礦苗尤富其可一律開採則尤增浙江之富源也

浙江實業之狀況

浙江物產略如上述然近年之實業教育已能與工商業爲同一之發展誠以教育與實業互相爲助根本計畫不可緩也現計浙江一省實業行政費每年支銀十一萬七千有奇實業教育費每年支銀二十三萬二千有奇今先舉省立之實業教育所有學校場圃廠所以見其概

工	業	學	校
商	業	學	校
農	業	學	校
蠶	業	學	校
森	林	學	校
水	產	學	校

以上學校各一區皆爲省立餘如省城之農事試驗場原蠶種製造場女子蠶業講習所機織傳習所則爲實習及補習之地棉業試驗場則在餘姚漁業局及改良水產品工廠則在定海改良造紙工廠則在龍游改良磁業工廠則在龍泉改良製糖廠兼種蔗試驗場凡四區則在平陽臨海義烏常山苗圃凡四區則在杭縣永嘉臨海蘭谿此蓋就其地固有之物產而特設場廠以期有所改進耳其縣立者列疏於後

縣立農事試驗場凡五區

紹興　海寧　嘉善　蘭谿　定海

縣立苗圃凡十九區

杭縣	吳興	長興	奉化	餘姚	上虞	義烏
湯溪	衢縣	常山	淳安	分水	瑞安	樂清
麗水	縉雲	松陽	雲和	宣平		

其地方公立之林業公會合全省計之已報成立者共有二百數十區之多若以農林而設公司則利用林業公司在上虞雲野林業公司在長興杭北林牧公司茂森農林公司在餘杭勤信林牧公司在金華培本培植公司在永嘉浙江之地濱海漁業爲盛其著者如浙江漁業公司浙南漁業公司三門灣漁業公司定海溥利漁業公司若私人聯舟入海以捕魚爲業者沿海多有之且爲歲入之一大宗外海水警每值漁汛亦均盡保護之責也

紡棉之廠則有四區如杭州之鼎新甯波之和豐興通久源蕭山之通惠公若以機織紗布者設廠安機所在多有且有輸出於他省爲商業之一部分產棉之地在浙爲多故除本省應用以外亦多輸出其出口則在甯波之商埠也

蠶絲之爲工分繅織兩部其營業有合併者有分析者今略舉之絲織公司與絲廠幷設者如杭縣之緯成公司虎林公司天章公司其專力絲織如袁震和瑞新悅昌正豐九成經成大新日新立昌競新錦雲成龍華振新新昌肇彙文新高元泰大成其專力繅絲者如杭縣之大綸錦昌成蕭山之慶和吳興之公益南潯鎮之天成各廠皆是若每年蠶熟之時產絲各縣機杼相聞所謂繭行以及爲絲織之工作及貿易者不勝枚舉即上海之營絲綢業者亦大抵浙人爲多此商業與物產之相應有斷然者餘若茶紙木油各有行棧每年貿易皆爲大宗此不僅浙江所產聚爲商市即安徽南部之所產且恃浙爲輸出也

浙江文化之概況

文化云者蓋謂人種與社會特殊意象之表示其可爲證者則合禮俗學術語言文字以成之故與地理歷史有密切之關係而隨時代以爲變遷因教育以爲轉移則尤灼然可以共見者也

浙之開化距今約二千年方志之最古者爲吳越春秋其言曰水行山處以船爲車爲楫爲馬悅兵而敢死宋史地理志敍兩浙路則謂人性敏柔而慧厚于滋味急於進取善于商賈則人種之性質可以概見漢時經師輩出文學爲盛東晉以後士多流寓故他方之風俗習慣隨以至浙趙宋南渡建國於杭即語言亦爲之不變故今杭中語音多雜汴洛此可證也浙中土音浙東與浙西固屬大異即浙東諸縣論之吐音名物亦多不同蓋浙西區域其地多水語言易於合一浙東區域山川間之故語言不能歸於一致此地理歷史之關係也

浙江最先所受之治化厥惟大禹其卒後葬於今之紹興足見人民之信仰越勾踐之爲政亦頗注重於教育自漢以後學術日興講學之風則自宋始如胡瑗之教授湖州實開其先其教人之法科條具備立經義治事二齋經義則選擇其心性疏通有器局可任大事者使之講明六經治事則一人各治一事又兼攝一事如治民以安其生講武以禦其寇堰水以利田算歷以明數是也如今之學校分文科實科宗旨適合今就其時浙江推衍其學派者略述如下

金華學派（如呂祖謙陳亮唐仲友何基王柏金履祥皆宋時人也）

永嘉學派（如周行已許景衡薛季宣葉適陳傅良陳埴皆宋時人也）

四明學派（如楊簡袁燮舒璘黃震王應麟皆宋時人也）

蓋宋時私人講學之風一時爲盛教授之弟子又復尊其師傳區其派別直至於明代浙江學者猶篤守其師法如王禕宋濂劉基皆源出於金華學派即王守仁創知行合一以良知之學說亦本於四明學派要之當時學派雖各有所主張然浙江各學派則均歸於明體達用者爲多足徵浙江之文化其養成之人才多能有以事功見者此浙江文化之大略也

自明及清取士以科舉之制清之初元復嚴禁結合社會講學之風遂致中輟而書院學堂之爲教育先後代興民國以後官廳社會尤一致推行教育今聞全省歲入支配於教育者爲國稅計四萬元省稅計一百三十二萬三千元有奇縣稅共計一百餘萬元統計每年所費共二百四十萬元內外茲就現有學校之統計略述之

省立者　專門學校八區

工業	農業	蠶業	商業
水產	森林	醫藥	法政

縣　立　者

中學校七　又私立者七　實業學校三十八

女子師範學校六　師範講習所九　女子職業學校三

高等初等小學共一萬零七百餘區

其爲補助教育之機關則全省計之有圖書館六十八公共運動場二十五省教育會一每縣之教育會勸學局各一若印刷廠編譯局則尚無大規模之建設各學校所用教科書大都采用教育部審定之公布者關於軍事教育則有軍官講習團無綫電教導隊軍事編輯處幷附出軍事雜誌每月一冊今已發行十年之久軍事所用書編譯發行亦復不少至於新聞事業浙距上海至近多閱上海報紙故尚不大發達省城今共有浙江公報及日報館六家他如甯波紹興溫州嘉興湖州各處亦多有之然欲獎成其指導社會之功能提倡學術之研究則尚需以時日也惟杭州有文瀾閣曾分藏四庫全書一部雖遭亂幾歸散佚現已補鈔略備今藏於浙江圖書館此則爲我國行省所罕有而亦考索文化之策源地也至指歎倡設分年籌備之浙江大學早日告成則教育界之進步增益不淺蓋以浙江中學畢業之學生非轉學他省不能得受完全之教育故大學之建設在浙江誠不可緩耳

記者曰吾草此文以限於日力故於一切事狀不能周密然有二事雖不涉本文範圍而可附述者一浙江海塘之大建築曾費用極大之款項幷特設專局以管理之歲脩之款亦復不貲民國初元荷蘭工程師曾經調查亦謂建築合法一浙江人民富有殖民之性質蓋今全國地方皆有浙江人移居以殖業者而其自爲團體能守其故俗雖子孫數傳而不易此雖瑣瑣在浙江亦所注重者也

浙江省說略

浙江省說略目錄

浙江在歷史上之價值及觀察其將來
民國以來浙江建設之大概
浙江之物產
浙江實業之狀況
浙江文化之概況
附記

浙江在歷史上之價值及觀察其將來

浙江古爲揚州之域春秋時越王勾踐創霸業曾建國爲越國後入于楚秦幷天下定爲會稽郡其疆域及於今之江蘇常鎭等處漢晉以至隋末則復舊名曰揚州疆域雖時有變遷然其幅輻之廣涉及他省至唐肅於江南道後又改爲江南東道迨五代時錢鏐既以所部之兵平董昌之亂以節度使先後封越王吳王嗣封吳越王遂建國改元名曰吳越常蘇等州其時均爲所有晝疆自守民慶得安既以版圖歸宋宋改爲浙江路蓋浙江之名本以江流而稱定爲地名沿稱至今則始於宋也後又分浙東西爲兩路宋南渡後曾設行在於臨安卽今之杭州共計建國一百四十三年元置江浙等處行中書省及江南浙西道浙東海右道此又省之名所由始元末爲方國珍張士誠等先後所據明討平之洪武九年設浙江等處承宣布政使司領府十一州一縣七十五明末潞魯二王均曾設行在於浙清既定浙多仍明制然於杭州一城則設有仁和錢塘二縣於湖州一城則設有烏程歸安兩縣於嘉興一城則設有嘉興秀水兩縣於紹興一城則設有會稽山陰兩縣民國以來去府制改州廳爲縣以及合幷一城而兩縣者今定爲錢塘會稽甌海金華爲四道爲縣七十五則分隸焉省之區域共爲三十萬四千六百五十四方里其隣省爲江蘇安徽福建江西四省東濱於海海岸綫之長則北接於蘇州洋南接於福州洋江流之入海者五曰錢塘江曰甌江曰浦陽江曰椒江曰曹娥江其河流可通航業者曰運河資宣洩而成巨壑者曰太湖其利害與江蘇共之至於杭州之西湖亦有關於近省各縣之農田水利風景優美久爲古今中外所共知焉大山甚多曰天台曰雁蕩曰括蒼曰天目曰金華曰會稽曰四明以上所述爲浙江地理歷史之大要而山川附盡以地理形勢論之山川連絡物產豐饒經營實業最爲優勝且以地非上游故歷代用兵浙江被其禍者爲少卽明之倭患僅及於沿海地方宋元易代之際有清咸同之亂其所擾害時日亦淺誠以浙江於兵事地理非戰爭時代所必爭之地耳果能實業日益發展交通日益便利則浙江一隅可謂世界商場之重心以天然雄麗之山川倍加經營則可爲東方之瑞士覘國之士能本此點以觀察浙江則浙江之至幸矣

民國以來浙江建設之大概

距今前十一年民國肇建浙江光復不旬日卽定地方無擾惟行政機關一律改革初爲軍民合治後爲軍民分治軍事行政今歸軍務善後督辦主之地方行政今歸省長主之全省軍隊共計四師則爲軍務善後督辦所統轄各縣所有之警備隊則隸屬於省長省城設警務處全省之巡警屬焉內河外海之水面分設警察則設專廳管之其他行政官吏如鹽運使交涉員財政廳實業廳教育廳浙江甌海杭州各關監督省道局局長電政監督錢塘會稽甌海金華四道則分設道尹各一所轄七十五縣則設縣知事各一產鹽之場則設場知事各一省議會及各縣議會商會農會教育會勸學局均經成立此行政之概要也至對於市政杭州較爲發達蓋杭州之城西本爲滿清駐防之地今拆城闢路已改爲新市場所築馬路逐漸推廣全省之省道計畫既經設局專辦採用兵工政策以期不致擾民他如電報電話電鐙凡衝要地方鄉鎭之間已多報設鄉鎭警察均已推行如紹興諸暨之航路均通小輪杭州餘杭通行汽車常山江山展設電報皆近事也又於民國二年曾設物產展覽會於民國六年在新市場創立商品陳列館均以提倡實業其關於公共衞生事業則有浙江病院傳染病院諸所所有地方教育公立私立之學校亦於民國以後籌設爲多現有浙江大學之議分年籌備其基本金從省稅收入內提取百分之二每年統計約得五萬餘元則規模大可粗具爲教育之良導矣夫浙江於民國以後建設多而破壞少是以十二年來差有進步之可言推求其故由於人心之酷愛和平金融之未受停滯由前言之則爲社會習慣尙能確守法律尊崇道德由後言之則在工商業尙稱發展故國中雖有市憒浙江不受影響其能循此以往常爲樂土則浙江之進步未可知矣近今籌辦自來水公司頗企有完全之組設蓋飲料亦爲公共衞生之要點人民頗爲注意如滬杭甬鐵路杭州餘姚間未敷設之鐵路早日竣工則尤足以補助地方之進化樂觀厥成故附及之

浙江之物產

浙江對於海外貿易以絲茶稱今約計全省每年之產額列表於下均以每斤爲單位蓋以商市貿易之習慣也

絲類	
春繭	六一六七•八八〇五斤
夏繭	一四五九•二六〇三斤
秋繭	一五八•九三四〇斤
柞蠶繭	三一•六〇二九斤
絲類（非本省織業所用及輸出計）	九一二•一一七四斤

茶類	
綠茶	二三•四二一•三九八斤
紅茶	六•八二四•四五〇斤
茶末	一•三〇三•八四六斤
茶子	五六六•九九二斤
茶芽	八三五•四二二斤

上列之表係照浙江實業廳近年統計編列若幷民間自用之品或產額不多之區詳密調查則產額尙不止此數中國以農立國浙江地方素以穀食爲重然就每年所產之額往往供不應求蓋浙俗喜釀酒亦爲消耗之一原因今列表於下以石數爲單位

穀類	
粳米	三二•七〇七•七三一石
糯米	四•四四九•三四二石

其他如麥如蜀黍如豆浙江皆有產額以時迫不及調查卽就上表所列穀類之統計以產額與種額爲比較每田一畝約平均出米一石五六升有奇則浙江已種而有收穫之田共計二十二萬五千七百四十餘頃中國方地計數頃與畝蓋百倍計也

其他物產切於人生日用者如鹽如棉如竹木及筍之屬如紙如石如漆如油皆爲物產之大宗濱海之區則多水產之物山縣則所產藥品尤爲繁夥至於絲織之紗羅綢緞棉紡之紗布紙竹所成之扇草與籐所成之席竹木與石所雕刻之文具此由天然物品而輔以人工亦久爲海內外所推

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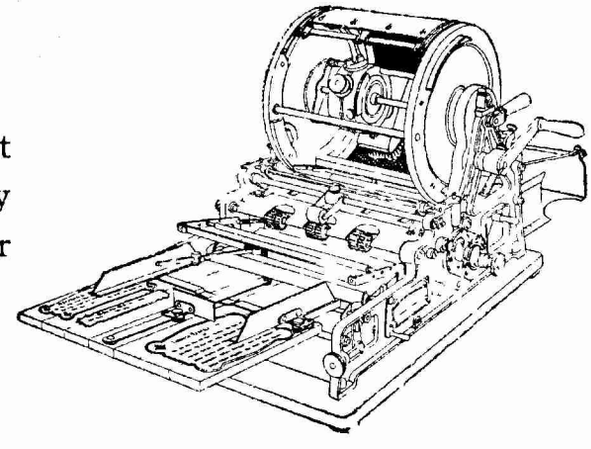

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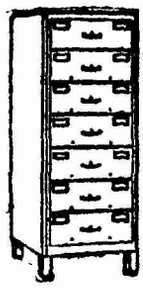

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(*Continued from page 90*)

York." Dr. Ma returned to China in 1915, when he became a Professor of Economy in the Peking Government University. Later he was given the Chair of the Department of Economy. Subsequently the University underwent a reorganization and Dr. Ma was appointed Dean of the University. In 1920 Dr. Ma left Peking for Shanghai where he took up the advisorship to the National Commercial Bank, and at the same time played an important part in the founding and organization of the Department of Commerce at Shanghai under the South-Eastern University, which is in Nanking.

In 1922 Dr. Ma returned to Peking to become the Chief of the Issue Department of the Bank of China in its head office. At the same time he again accepted the professorship in the Department of Economy of the Peking Government University. These positions Dr. Ma still holds. Dr. Ma has been spending his leisure time in writing books, giving lectures and making study on economic sciences in general and on Chinese financial problems in particular. The first volume of his lectures has been lately published.

Mr. S. U. Zau 趙錫恩字晉卿

Mr. S. U. Zau, a director of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce who represented China at the Pan-Pacific Commerce Conference in Honolulu last year, is a native of Shanghai and was born in 1883. He began his education under private tutors since his father intended to prepare him for the literary examinations. However, in view of the growing popularity of the English language, Mr. Zau was required also to study this language. When schools were established to replace the literary examinations, Mr. Zau took the entrance examinations at the Telegraph Administration, the Kiangnan Naval Academy and the Peiyang Medical College and passed all with

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distinction. Due to the death of his brother, he was not permitted to leave home until the age of 14, when he went into business. Two years later he re-entered school, joining the Wei Tsong College, Shanghai, devoting most of his time to the study of English, in which subject he excelled. He also taught at the same time. During the Boxer Rebellion, the Shanhaikwan Railway College was removed to Shanghai where it took up quarters at the present Nangany College. Mr. Zau entered this College for a year and then succeeded in passing the postal examinations at Shanghai, entitling him to join the Postal Service. It was during this time that Mr. Zau became a member of the Christian church. He was appointed postmaster at Ta Tung, but he had to resign from this office in order to remain with his family in Shanghai. While in Shanghai, Mr. Zau was employed by the Christian Literature Society, and placed in charge of the Society's publication of an encyclopedia. At the same, he was interested in various business enterprises, serving also as trustee of the Ming Jang School and the Eliza Yates Girls' School. In 1911, Mr. Zau was elected vice-chairman of the Chinese Volunteer Corps of West Shanghai and in the following year, his plan for the taxation of tobacco and wine as submitted to the Central Government was accepted and made the basis for the present system. In 1914, he was appointed deputy for the raising of government loans in the Provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang, for which work he was awarded the Chiaho decoration. He also assisted Chekiang in the solution of various diplomatic problems and was appointed advisor to the Civil Governors of Chekiang and Shantung.

In 1918, Mr. Zau was retained as an advisor to the Cabinet. The same year, he was appointed a director of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai. In 1921, he became advisor to the Bureau of Taxation on Tobacco and Wine and 1922 saw Mr. Zau serving as China's Special Delegate to the Pan Pacific Commercial Conference in Honolulu, for which work he was decorated with the Third Class Chiaho Medal. He has always taken an active interest in education. He is director of the Shanghai Baptist College, the South-Eastern University, the Y. M. C. A. Middle School and the Sze Peng School, the last named being organized and financed entirely by himself. In addition, he is director of the Lung-Hua Orphanage, the Chinese Y. M. C. A., the Anti-Kidnapping Society and others. He is a prominent leader of the Baptist Church. His business occupation consists of directing the Pootung Electric Works, the Chung Hua Industrial Company, the Shanghai and Paoshan Bank and the Tung Yi Realty Company. He has six sons and four daughters.

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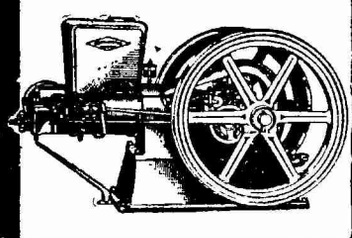
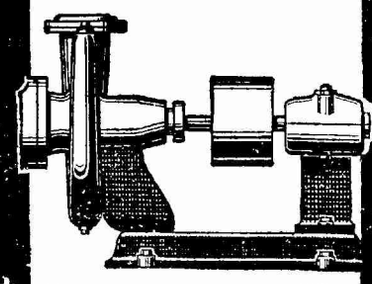
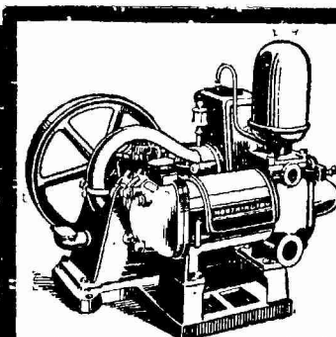


Kerosene Engine.



Centrifugal Pump.



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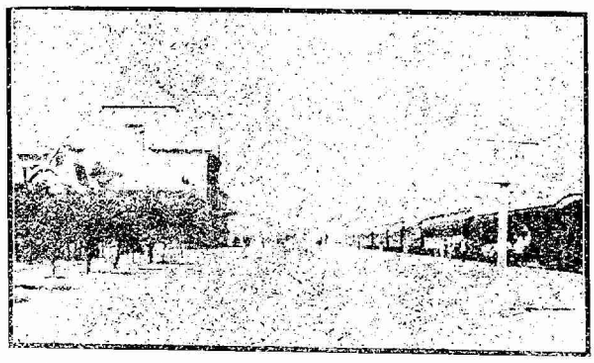

Shantung Railway Train at the Tsinanfu Station Preparing to Start on Its Daily Run to Tsingtao

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The Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway running from Tsingtao to Tsinan is 394.06 kilometres in length and has 50 stations on the main line and 6 on branch lines. It has over 1,000 bridges and culverts, of which 107 bridges are of 100 ft. spans or more and 562 masonry, arch, box and pipe culverts, and over 1,960 pieces of rolling stock, including 108 locomotives, 1,661 freight cars, 196 passenger cars. The lines run through the most important and historical places of Shantung Province, while the surrounding towns and cities abound in picturesque scenery. In order to give every facility to the travelling public, this railway has joined the Domestic Through Traffic arrangements with the Chinese Government Railways and China-Japan Through Traffic with the Japanese Government Railways.

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Shanghai.

Men and Events

A son, James A. Thomas, Jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Thomas, in New York, on December 10.

The Community Church Women's Auxiliary held its regular meeting at the American School, on Monday, December 10, at four o'clock.

F. S. Baker of the Asia Development Company, who has been in North China on an extended trip of inspection, has arrived in Shanghai for a short trip.

D. M. Findlay of the Asia Banking corporation, has recently been transferred to the Peking branch of the bank as manager, replacing J. Swan, who left Hankow to act as manager for the bank.

Dr. Way-ling New, superintendent of the Chinese Red Cross Society in Shanghai, and Dr. B. Y. Wong, chief medical officer of the Society, have been asked to represent China at the World's Convention of Red Cross Societies to be held in Paris next February.

W. Wyndham, representative of the Robert Dollar Company, Ichang, arrived in Shanghai this week on a business trip. He is accompanied by Mrs. Wyndham, and daughter, Miss Ruth Wyndham. They are staying at 33 Seymour Road, Shanghai.

The American Commercial Attache wishes to announce that the commercial library is at the disposal of the Shanghai business community. An invitation is cordially extended to consult its collection of American directories and trade catalogues, in the officers of the Robert Dollar building.

The death occurred on December 6, at Peking, of George Tong, son of the late Y. C. Tong, former head of the Shanghai Commercial Savings Bank, and head of many philanthropic organizations in Shanghai. Mr. Tong was 33 years old, and was a graduate of a university in England in engineering. He was connected with the Canton-Hankow Railway.

S. H. Gillespie, a partner of the firm of Gillespie and Sons, head offices, Hankow, China, is expected to arrive in Shanghai, on December 15, on the *s. s. Empress of Asia*. Mr. Gillespie is accompanied by his family and after remaining in Shanghai a few days will go to Hankow. This is their first trip to the Orient.

The marriage took place in Elmira, New York, of Chester B. Weiss, of the United States Steel Corporation, Shanghai, and Miss Sarah Record, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Record of Elmira, on November 17. Mr. and Mrs. Weiss will arrive in Japan within a short time where Mr. Weiss will be stationed for the U. S. Steel Products Corporation.

The *Chinese Recorder* for December contains some interesting articles on Chinese women, "China's Awakening Womanhood" being one of the articles which gives a complete account of the Y. M. C. A. convention in Hangchow. Another article on Christian literature is contained in this number, as well as some editorials devoted to slow progress and persistent corruption of things political in China.

The first sod for the new French Club was turned by M. Wilden, French Consul-General on Sunday, December 9, on the new premises, Verdun Gardens, Shanghai. There were present more than 200 people. A short talk was made by R. Fano, on behalf of the French Club, in which he reviewed the short history and rise to success of the organization, necessitating a removal of the old club to larger quarters.

The Chinese Young Women's Christian Association is sending off a large box of padded quilts, knitted afghans and knitted garments to the members of the Young Women's Christian Association in Tokyo. These will be distributed among the students and people of middle-class who lost everything in the earthquake. It is this class of people whom the Tokyo Y. W. C. A. is especially trying to help this Christmas.

A. Bland Calder, lately in the office of the American Commercial Attache, Peking, and formerly in the U. S. diplomatic service in Switzerland and Russia, has recently returned to Japan after a furlough in America to take charge of the branch office of the Commercial Attache in Kobe, succeeding Mr. Steintory, who recently sailed for America. Mr. Calder was married while in America and is accompanied by Mrs. Calder.

The Community Church held its Christmas program on Sunday morning, December 9, the exercises taking the place of the sermon. The early program is due to the fact that the American School holidays commence on Thursday, December 13. The program consisted of Christman carols, sung by the various Sunday School classes, song by the Girl's Glee Club, and a tableau, following which the gifts were placed in a cradle, which consisted of money, food, clothing, or toys for the less fortunate. These gifts will be distributed later to the various charitable institutions of Shanghai.

An article "Selling and Civilization" by James A. Thomas, is included in the December number of *Asia* magazine. Mr. Thomas is one of the pioneer tobacco men in the Orient and has had much to do with the development of this trade particularly in China. When the Chinese American Bank of Commerce was organized, Mr. Thomas was asked to serve as vice-president, in which capacity he has served since its organization. During the last year, however, Mr. Thomas, in company with other business men organized a corporation for building and operating a string of motion-picture theaters in China.

According to cable advices at the U. S. Consulate, several changes will take place in the U. S. Consular service in the Orient. C. J. Spiker for the past two years Consul at Chungking will be Consul at Swatow, being relieved by Culver B. Chamberlain, formerly student interpreter at Yokohama and more recently Vice-Consul, at Canton. Austin B. Preston, Vice-Consul at Auckland, N. Z., and the vice-consul in charge at Swatow have been assigned to Shanghai. Maxwell Blake, Consul-General at Tangiers, Morocco, assumes Consul-Generalship at Melbourne. Leo D. Sturgeon, formerly Vice-Consul at Yokohama, has been transferred to Dairen.

Roy Anderson, who has only recently returned from Yunnan where he has been for the last several months, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given at the home of Carl Crow, 64 Route Ghisi, on Sunday, December 9. At the luncheon were present the former captives of the Shantung bandits and at this time they presented Mr. Anderson with a silver plaque, fittingly inscribed, in appreciation of his work in securing their release. The plaque is three feet long and eighteen inches wide and is enclosed in glass, and in addition to the message of appreciation engraved thereon, are also the names of the foreign captives and some of the Chinese. Those present were: Roy Anderson, Carl Crow, Major A. Bassett, Leon Friedman, J. A. Henley, George Sokolsky, and J. B. Powell. Mr. Anderson after a brief trip to Peking, plans to sail on an extensive business trip to America.

News from North China

The National Railway and Telegraph Conference was opened in Peking November 30 in the Cabinet office and Admiral Wu Yu-lin, Minister of Communications was elected president.

Dr. C. T. Wang, director of the Sino-Russian Negotiations, left Peking November 30 for Mukden where, after staying with General Chang Tso-lin, he will proceed directly to Japan. Mrs. Wang and two of his secretaries and two other commissioners for the investigation of the Chinese massacre in Tokyo left in the same company.

Father Frederick, who was recently captured by bandits in Chang Yi Hsien, Shantung, has been rescued by the government authorities from the bandits.

On November 2, the Ministry of Communications received a report to the effect that a section locomotive engineer on the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway was kidnapped by a number of bandits who demand $80,000 for his release. The government has not effected his release yet.

Mrs. Rupert Hughes, wife of a well-known American novelist, is visiting in Peking for the winter and is staying at the Grand Hotel de Pekin.

John Morris of the Japan *Advertiser* arrived in Peking several days ago and is visiting with Ben Kline, China correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* and the Japan *Advertiser*. A number of journalists from the Missouri School of Journalism gave a dinner last Saturday in his honor.

The question of the speakership in the House of Representatives is still unsettled. Both the Wu Ching Lien and the anti-Wu Ching Lien parties have resorted to buying supporters by giving monthly allowances to M. P's. who join them.

A heavy snow fall occurred in Tientsin December 4. In Peking a snow fall also occurred December 6, in the afternoon. Snows have been reported in various places in North these days.

Dr. P. W. Kuo, president of the National Southeastern University, is here in Peking conferring with General Huang Fu, Minister of Education, with regard to the finance of the University.

The College of Agriculture of the Southeastern, University, of which Dr. P. W. Kuo is president, will give a cotton exhibit here in the Central Park in the interest of cotton producers and manufacturers. The exhibition will be held for two days, the coming Sunday and next Monday.

In the United States Court for China

THE DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY (CHINA), LTD., Plaintiff
vs.
H. R. EMERY, carrying on business under the nam and style of THE MOTOR AR SALES CO., Defendant.

Cause No. 2361
Civil No. 8 1
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America
To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

H. R. Emery, carrying on business under the name and style of The Motor Car Sales Company
if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, December 11, 1923.
W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

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In the United States Court for China

ALFRED RAU, Plaintiff.
vs.
LULU VIOLET CAROLINE RAU, Defendant.

Cause No. 2353
Civil No. 866
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies: *GREETING:*

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

LULU VIOLET CAROLINE RAU,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Nov. 27, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

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The threat of Dr Sun Yat-sen to seize the Custom House at Canton has aroused much anxiety among the diplomats in Peking. The Diplomatic Body held a meeting and decided to send to the Chinese government a protest and also to send a warning to the Canton government.

The funeral of Chow Tzu-chi, ex Premier who died October 21, took place on December 8. A large number of spectators were present at the funeral services held at his residence.

General Chang Fu-lai, Tuli of Honan, who was detailed to suppress bandits in Honan, returned to Kai-feng and reported to the government that he had cleared the province of Honan of bandits. The government sent him a wire highly commending him for his work.

Sixteen press representatives attended the preliminary meeting of the Peking Journalists' Association held in the Central Park, December 2. Another meeting was called on December 6, and regulations were drafted. An inauguration meeting of the association was held December 7 in Lai King Yu Hsien in the Central Park and the regulations were passed.

The girl students of the Yen Ching University gave a Shakespearian Comedy, "The Taming of the Shrew," in the P. H. M. C. auditorium December 5 and 6. A large attendance was recorded.

The strike of five national schools of higher learning ended at the beginning of this week. They were promised to have enough funds to carry on the work. An agitation has been on foot for the appropriation of the Russian portion of the Boxer Indemnity for educational purposes of the country and also for the endowment of eight national colleges and universities in Peking.

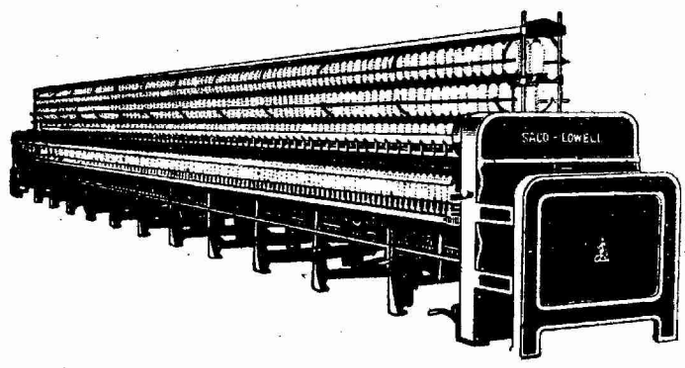
Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, entertained at his residence a number of Chinese financiers and bankers at an informal luncheon December 4. Among those present were Dr. W. W. Yen, chairman of the Financial Readjustment Commission; Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Y. T. Tsur, manager of Chung Foo Union Bank and a number of others.

K. P. Chen, general manager of the Shanghai Commercial Savings Bank of Shanghai, is now in Peking for a few days.

News from South China

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's method of swelling his war chest by the sale of all available public buildings and lands, the confiscation of public temples, and the seizure of private property alleged to have been common holdings has reached its limit. As all investment companies have bought all the lands they have capital for and as practically every inch of land in Canton was once no man's land and therefore common property, the land owners have practically ceased to pay for the redemption of their condemned holdings, thus reducing the municipal receipts from these sources to less than ten thousand dollars a day for some time. In spite of its active prosecution of Dr. Sun's confiscation measure, the Canton Municipality, with Sun Fo, son of Dr. Sun, as mayor, has so far raised but $4,000,000 for the benefit of the war chest or the enrichment of the Yunnanese mercenary troops who have so far failed to be of service to their hirer in driving off Chen Chiung-ming from claiming a share in the exploitation of Kwangtung. The Bureau of Public Lands of Kwangtung with jurisdiction over the entire province has been more successful in supporting the mercenary troops through the prosecution of this confiscation measure. In the City of Canton, however, the right of private ownership of land has been temporarily suspended. At the present time a landlord cannot rent his house without permission of the municipal department of public safety and, since last April, three months of the rent has been collected by Dr. Sun for his war against his former followers, not mentioning the military occupation of private buildings without rent and the burning of furniture and fixtures to avoid the payment of a dollar for every 38 catties of firewood here. To avoid private property from interference and cause less objection, the landlords and property owners are being given the preference of contributing two percent of their property value to Dr. Sun's government the next ten days. The receipt will serve as an insurance certificate against further government inquisition, a process which has dispossessed many persons of their homes, which, when traced to time immemorial, were on lands once belonging to the emperor who, at the beginning, owned every inch of China.

Unless there will be an immediate relief of the situation in Canton there will be great sufferings here, especially among the poorer classes and the wage earners. Rice is



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being sold from $9 to $11 a picul and firewood, from $3 upward a picul according to quality. These are the principal necessities of life in Canton. Piracy along the water ways and extraordinary high fees charged by troops for ships plying from one military station to another and the increase of railroad tariff from 56 to 69 percent since last April are some of the causes of high cost of living in Canton. The presence of Yunnanese, Kwangsi-ites, Hunanese, Kiangsi-ites, and other mercenary troops in Kwangtung and the payment and feeding of them by the Cantonese are making miscellaneous taxation in Kwangtung exceptionally heavy, and the goldsmith, the pawnbrokers, and other merchants have paid their taxes up to 1925. The special war taxes and the present unsecurity of life and property in this part of China have been responsible for not a small part of the high cost of living.

Public schools in Canton have been suspended for some time in many districts owing to military occupation or failure of the teachers to receive their salary for the several months past. The municipal schools in Canton have not yet received their September, October, and November allowance and the promises of the superintendent of education to pay the first half of the September allowance by November 22 was not made good, and the teachers are now threatening to resign *en bloc* as a protest. The Teachers College in Canton, a government institution, has been closed for some weeks on account of the failure of the government to appropriate funds for its support. Other institutions belonging to the government are similarly situated.

Several gamblers were shot in Canton the latter part of November as a result of a dispute among the Yunnanese mercenary troop commanders over protection money and territory. The commanders failing to secure the gambling monopoly raided gambling dens and shot the gamblers.

A resolution, said to be passed at a meeting of more than 170,000 citizens of Szechuan recently, has been received in Canton requesting Dr. Sun Yat-sen to resume the presidency of the Republic as offered him by an extraordinary session of the National Assembly meeting in Canton in 1921.

The navigation of the Canton waters requires some care these days. The pirates are mining a part of the West River to hold up launches and junks, while the river flotilla and the forts at Boccas Tigris are doing likewise to prevent possible attack of Chen Chiung-ming's fleet by sea.

That the merchants in Canton will enjoy no year end trade is something definitely settled this year with Chinese New Year but two months to come. All lines are hesitating to prepare for the holiday goods on any extensive scale, not knowing when the river traffic will be resumed or when the city will be declared free of military vigilance.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's headquarters' latest communique states that the allied forces of Yunnanese and others have regained control of the section of the Canton-Kowloon Railroad from Tai-sha-tao to Sheklung with the enemy retreating eastward. Chen Chiung-ming's followers in Yingtak, along the North River; Loting, on the West River; and in Yeungkong are making troubles for the Canton regime. So far they have failed to change the situation much. The mercenary army of Dr. Sun is now concentrationg at Shaho, just outside the eastern suburb of Canton, Detachments are trying to push themselves eastward. Waichow is still in the hands of Chen Chiung-ming. His withdrawal from that city before his recent grand attack on Canton which ended in failure was a decoy to reduce Dr. Sun's many months seige of the city to naught. Dr. Sun's military position in Eastern Kwangtung is weaker today than several months ago.

H. W.

Canton, November 29, 1923.

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67 Broadway

In the United States Court for China

KATHERINE CHARLOTTE HULSE,
Plaintiff

vs.

AUBREY HULSE,
Defendant.

Cause No. 2349
Civil No. 864
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Aubrey Hulse

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Nov. 20, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

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News from Central China

It is estimated that Canton, Yunnan, Hunan and Szechuan totally detained during October Salt Revenues amounting to Tls. 874,282 or $1,200,000 approximately.

Martial law has been secretly proclaimed in Wuhu, Anhui, and special censorship is established. It is believed that such military preparations are political.

It is reported that the Diplomatic Corps after giving consideration to the matter in its meeting, has despatched to the Chinese government a note concerning foreign traffic on the Upper Yangtze.

Following the visit of Sir Robert Hotung, several leaders in educational and newspaper circles in Wuchang became interested in the promotion of peace in China at this time. A society will be organized to be known as the Hupeh Peace Promoting Society.

The new school buildings at Wangchiadun above Chiaokow of the Hankow French School have just been completed, and were formally opened last Saturday before a large gathering of foreign and Chinese representatives. The new buildings will house the school whose old premises in the French Concession were totally inadequate to meet with the expansion of the School.

A reception in honor of Madame Hsiung Hsi-ling was held last Saturday at the local Chin Woo Athletic Association. Those tendering the reception were girl students and their families. In spite of the rain the attendance was large. In her speech, Madame Hsiung said that she hoped that women in China would soon see the need of taking their part in affairs of the community and be discontented with being merely a dependent in the family.

The question of subjugating Hunan under the role of the High Inspecting Commissioner of Hunan is now engaging the attention of Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan of Wuchang, who recently succeeded Wu Pei-fu as the Lianghu Commissioner. General Chao Heng-ti, who is retaining his position in Hunan solely through the military assistance extended to him by the north, has offered seven terms under which he will be willing to do homage to Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan and Wu Pei-fu. Hsiao has made four terms in exchange for Hunan's obedience.

In view of increasing friction between the anti-Japanese Boycott Association of the Hankow Chamber of Commerce and Chinese merchants importing Japanese goods in secrecy, the Hankow magistrate has given a warning to the boycott agitators highly deprecating the untoward way of enforcing the boycott through detaining Japanese goods of Chinese and Japanese merchants on the streets and in the shops.

A proposal has been made by the local Stamp Revenue Bureau to impose a two percent stamp duty on all cash sweep and champion tickets sold at the Chinese Race Course. It is estimated, according to a Chinese newspaper, that $40,000 can be realized from the races each year.

Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Morse, Dean of the West China University Medical School, at Chengtu, Szechwan, have gone to Peking enroute to England. Dr. Morse has recently been appointed to a Fellowship in the London University by the China Medical Board.

General Wu Pei-fu has been appointad the Director-General of Military Affairs for Szechuan, Hunan, and Kwangtung, and will keep his director's office at Hankow as before, but with the turn of events in both Szechuan and Kwangtung, it is doubted if he could carry out his policy to unite the nation by military operations.

Hugo Hergel, Vice-Consul of the Consulate of Denmark of Shanghai, is now in town to try the case of J. M. Larsen now under arrest. The case will be tried shortly when R. A. Frost will appear for the defense. Mr. Larsen is reported to have issued a receipt for the sum of Tls. 28,500 against payment to him of this amount on a sale of "electric fans" for shipment from abroad.

In view of the shortage of copper cents and the consequent depreciation of cash notes, the Wuchang Mint will soon start coining 20,000 tiao worth of copper cents every day for two months. With this increase of copper cents, cash notes should be prevented from further depreciation.

Rear Admiral Charles B. McVay, commander of the Yangtze Patrol, is leaving this evening on board the *s. s. Chi Chuen* for an inspection trip to Chungking. The *Chi Chuen*, a new steamer of the Yangtze Rapids Steamship Company, for which L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Hankow, are agents, will arrive here from Shanghai today. The new steamer will proceed to Ichang at once and will be put on the Ichang-Chungking run.

The Hankow Chinese Chamber of Commerce have received instructions from the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce to take immediate steps for the formation of an examination department. All cargo of wood oil, beans, sesamum seed and medicines have first to be inspected before being shipped or delivered to foreign firms so as to see that they come up to full standard. It is hoped that this arrangement will cut down on the large number of claims which are taking place between dealers and exporters.

Last Friday night the Literary Guild meeting in the Union Church Hall drew out a large audience to hear the Rev. A. M. Sherman of Boone University dealing with the Industrial Economic Problems of the present times. A. V. Perry occupied the chair.

Rear-Admiral Y. Nomura, Commander-in-chief of the Japanese squadron on the Yangtze patrol, who has lately been inspecting conditions in the upper reaches of the Yangtze, has left for Shanghai aboard the flagship *Tsushima*. It is understood that the Admiral will stay in Shanghai for a few days, after which time he will proceed to southern Chinese waters in command of three gunboats, the *Tsushima*, *Hira* and *Fushimi*.

It is reported that the Yangtze River Commission has recommended to the Peking government that in view of the tremendous expenses, it is not advisable at this time to attempt any conservancy work of the Yangtze valley, especially the upper gorges. F. Palmer, the eminent British river engineer, who is engineer of the Commission, will return to England.

Verne Claire, of the Asia Banking Corporation at Hankow, has been transferred to Japan where he will be manager of the Kobe branch of the bank. Joseph Swan, of the Peking branch, will relieve Mr. Claire as acting manager of the Hankow branch, while his work in Peking will be taken over by D. M. Findlay.

Lan Yang-jen and his bandit army have entered Hupeh from Honan, and have already devastated several towns near Laohokow. It is feared that his bandits will spread in Hupeh and depredations during the winter will be commonplace on the Honan-Hupeh border region. The authorities of Honan and Hupeh have decided to take united steps to watch Lao Yang-jen's movements, and as soon as alarm is received in either province, foreigners will be advised not to travel in the dangerous bandit zone.

Fighting in Hunan has been resumed on a small scale, as the defeated Kuomintang troops under Tsai Chu-yu have united with bandits in the mountains and are continuing their attack on troops sent from Changsha. Tsai's troops are mostly hiding themselves in the mountains, and their stronghold is hardly accessible to the Changsha troops. They have recently assumed the offensive stand, and have taken several important towns in western Honan.

Hankow, December 8, 1923.

The Week in the Far East

(*Covering the period from December 5 to December 12*)

The attempt of Dr. Sun Yat-sen of South China to seize the Customs at Canton has claimed the greatest amount of attention of many foreigners and Chinese in the Far East during the past week and is the most striking news development during the week under review. Peking has remained quiet without even another attempt to elect a speaker to Parliament. Lengthy discussions have been contained in the press regarding banditry, with special remarks on the capture of E. W. Schmalzried in Kweichow province, and the attempts made to bring about his release. Japan issues her outline for her budget for the coming fiscal year Philippine politics are focusing attention on the new King Bill referring to independence in the Islands.

Dr Sun and the Customs at Canton

Much interest was immediately aroused when the report was made during the past week that Dr. Sun planned on seizing the Customs at Canton, the revenue of which forms China's greatest national and international financial assets. Following this report foreign gunboats and marines were immediately despatched to Canton to protect the Customs and to stave off an act of this sort on the part of Dr. Sun. While no definite news has come regarding the landing of marines at Canton, a *Reuters* report of recent date stated the Italian gunboat, *Colabria*, had landed there and anticipated the landing of bluejackets representing five nationalities with the object of preventing seizure of the Maritime Customs by Dr. Sun. The report continued:

"Replying to the recent intimation from the Diplomatic Body which reached Dr. Sun Yat-sen through the Consular Corps at Canton, in which Dr. Sun Yat-sen was informed that force would be used if he persisted in interfering with the Customs, Dr C. C. Wu handed to the Consular Corps a Note stating that the Customs was a Chinese institution and must be under the control of the Canton Government. The Canton Government wished to give orders to the Commissioner of Customs at Canton to discontinue remittances to Peking and to hand over the Customs revenue to the Canton Government in order to meet the latter's expenses. This did not mean interference with the Customs, which was an internal matter. The Note, in conclusion, said that the action of the Canton Government cannot be considered premature. The Canton Government was prepared to wait a fortnight for the Diplomatic Body's reply."

"The Military Position"

"From well-informed foreign sources at Canton interesting details are forthcoming of the state of affairs in that city during the recent crisis when General Chen Chiung-ming seemed about to take possession of the city and drive the remnants of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's party out of Kuangtung. It appears that the nearest point to the city reached by the advance guards of General Chen Chiung-ming's forces was three miles. This was on November 18. By November 24 they had withdrawn to about 15 to 20 miles from Canton. It will be remembered that recently Dr. Sun Yat-sen appointed the Yunnanese General Yang Hsimen to the supreme command of all forces. Under his immediate command were 15,000 to 20,000 Yunnanese. Other provincial forces are: 5,000 Cantonese, 3,000 Kuangsi troops, 2,000 Honanese, and about 8,000 Hunanese under General Tan Yen-kai. At the out side this gives a total of 38,000, which is regarded as an overestimate. A large proportion of these troops are worthless. The Cantonese are said to be unable to withstand fire, and their breaking away is believed to have been responsible for General Chen Chiung-ming's capture of Sheklung. They could only be induced to return to the front when the Yunnanese were brought up in their rear.

"While most of the Yunnanese are well armed most of the other forces are poorly equipped, some being unarmed. The Kowloon-Canton Railway has been damaged during the recent operations, rails being torn up. General Chen Chiung-ming is believed to be well equipped. Dr. Sun is said to have alienated the sympathy and support of the business men, and his chances of success appear small, but his indomitable courage may enable him to pull through."

A Plan to Avoid Serious Complications in Canton

"It must be plain, after the deplorable experience of the seamen's strike in Hongkong last year, that any attempt to use force against the Cantonese may lead to reprisals. It will be far better to take the bull by the horns at once. To this end the Diplomatic Body, representative of all foreign interests in this country, should forthwith approach the President, the responsible head of the government, and formally propose to him that the right of the two Kwang to be left alone he proclaimed by mandate, and that the sincerity of this declaration be put beyond question by the evacuation from the two provinces of all northern troops and northern leaders," says the *Far Eastern Times* of December 7. "Mr. Batalha de Freitas, the Portuguese Minister, who is leaving Peking on furlough next week might be commissioned to declare to Dr. Sun, on behalf of the Diplomatic Body that the Peking Government has accepted as a binding principle the terms that Mr. Sun Pao-chi, the Prime Minister-Designate, has declared in our columns, that no more force is to be used in China, and that the military units now stationed, or on service, without their own provinces shall be repatriated forthwith. This plan is suggested because it is obvious that Dr. Sun's proposed move is intended to effect two things: first, the replenishing of his own war-chest; and second, the prevention of the use of customs funds for war-like purposes by the Peking Government. Such a measure as we suggest would rob Dr. Sun of his motives and cut the ground from under his feet."

The *Times* continues: "The holding *ad interim* of the Deanship of the Diplomatic Body by another expert on Chinese affairs in the person of Mr. Oudendyck, Minister for the Netherlands, should facilitate, during this breathing-space, the working out of the necessary details. Better than any Round-Table Conference, the prospects of which seem to become more and more slender every day, is the opportunity now afforded for Peking and Canton, North China and South China, to come to terms without any further fighting. It will be both vain and foolish to try to evade the issue, as, even though Customs Houses were guarded by foreign troops, naval or military, trade will cease, a boycott be declared, and the whole situation be aggravated. It seems to us that, without loss of face on anybody's part, and without injury to anybody's dignity, the present crisis can be utilized as a splendid opportunity for effecting the consolidation of the whole of China, and the

termination of the present disastrous and stupid private wars, which began over a year ago, through the inordinate ambitions of General Wu Pei-fu

The Salt Surplus for November

According to a report made in financial circles, in Peking during the week, the salt surplus for November will amount to the sum of $1, 600,000. After certain expenses of the administration had been deducted this sum was given as the total. It is said the government will hold that each of the foreign banks should release $685,000 for governmental purposes, but due to the fact of the furore to settle the gold franc question, the French bank will retain the entire portion deposited in its bank. The Yokohama Specie bank will deduct $700,000 from the amount deposited there for interest on the $90,000,000 loan, while the Russo-Asiatic and the Hongkong and Shanghai banks will retain some three or four thousand.

Mr. Schmalzried Still a Captive of Bandits

Particulars concerning the capture of Dr. E. W. Schmalzried have recently reached Hankow, and a detailed account appeared in the *Shanghai Times* of December 8. Dr. Schmalzried was taken captive near Tungjen, on the Hunan Kweichow border. When Dr. Schmalzried with his party reached a certain town a telegram was awaiting him stating an escort would come to act as guide through the robber district. Owing to the lateness of the arrival of the escort, the party went on and when only a short distance in this particular robber district they were attacked by robbers, who accused Dr. Schmalzried of bringing the soldiers into their midst. The robbers forced the party at the points of the gun and bayonets to get on shore from the boats, carrying articles and personal clothing with them as they went along. The women in the party were left in the boat. However, most of their suitcases, jewlery and other possessions were taken. Afterwards they were forced to hide in ditches most of the time to evade the bullets when the fighting continued between the soldiers and robbers. The report further stated:

"There was little chance to hide anything, as the men were everywhere at once and into any convenient baggage. Some locks were broken open and some suit cases they just slashed open with their knives. Mrs. Schmalzried had four new dresses and a sweater taken. The boatmen were ordered to start up their fire and prepare a large quantity of rice. There was nothing to do but to obey and then the robbers ate it. One of them—a mere boy—boasted that in Yunnan, where they came from, they did not respect foreigners. He himself had killed two Frenchmen. Dr. Wang told them that these were Americans and had come to help China. But the robber replied that they were all white-skinned, so all hated. Finally the chief came and talked to Mrs. Schmalzried and was really civil. He said he had nothing against the foreigner and did not want to harm him but they wanted to get these officials and the Tungjen Chamber of Commerce into trouble so would blame the kidnapping on to them, and charge them with the payment of the ransom. The cause of this was that last spring when the battle was fought these robbers were in the city as ex-robbers and were supposed to be taken into the regular army, but they were not allowed to loot when they wanted to and they were not otherwise recognized as they wanted to be. So they are bandits again and take this chance to get even. Early next morning the boats were ordered to proceed to Tungjen and notify the officials that if the money was not there in two days Dr. Schmalzried would be killed.

"Meanwhile two of our number went with a bunch of soldiers from here to meet the boats and negotiate with the robbers, if possible. They heard that they have Dr. Schmalzried in an almost inaccessible cave in the mountains. The officials here have started proceedings to free our men but they warn us foreigners not to interfere. They say he will not be harmed and they think he will be free in a few days. The coolie returned this evening and said he found the chief and he promised to deliver the food to Dr. Schmalzried which we had sent to him. We will try to send him other comforts, as we think they will reach him."

Some Favor Independence in Philippines—But Coolidge Not

While fighting continues among the Moros in various municipal districts of Lanao, many lives are lost and the red flag is hoisted as a symbol of general unrest. Some of the Americans in Zamboanga have asked President Coolidge to split up the Islands. The most important news, however, concerning the Philippines is that of the recent drafting of a bill providing for the complete independence of the Islands within nine months, and which is to be introduced in the Senate, as drawn up by Senator King of Utah. If passed this would mean the complete withdrawal of America from the Philippines after an alloted time. Senator King is a Democrat and a member of that party which holds the Philippines should be freed. However there has been a split in the party and some are working individually. The bill is welcomed on all sides as it will tend to settle the question one way or another and put an end to the campaigning.

Japan Outlines Her Budget for Fiscal Year

The prime Minister at Tokio has stated that the regular budget is formulated upon a policy of the most rigorous retrenchment and postponement of new undertakings. Imperative additional expenditures would be submitted as supplemental estimates. No loans would be floated during the coming year. The totals of the 1924 budget in figures are:

Revenue	Y.	1,299,000,000
inclusive of Y. 84,000,000 in the extraordinary account.		
Expenditure:—		
Ordinary	Y.	1,028,000,000
Extraordinary	,,	271,000,000
Ordinary expenditures include:—		
Army	,,	180,000,000
Navy	,,	126,000,000
Foreign Affairs	,,	17,000,000
Education	,,	72,000,000
Extraordinary expenditures include:—		
Army	,,	13,500,000
Navy	,,	112,000,000
Foreign Affairs	,,	2,500,000
Education	,,	8,500,000

The new budget shows a decrease of Y. 77,000,000 as compared with that of the current year.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

December 5. Progressive blocks in both chambers of the House and Senate produce dead lock in vote on speakership, according to Washington report.——With election campaign coming on party experts indulge in forecasting conservatives in lead.——Immigration committee in Washington announces a bill to be introduced at present session of Congress restricting annual immigration quotas to two percent of nationals.——A decree is issued in Berlin stating that all officials of governments will put in at least 54 hours a week and not have so much spare time.

December 6. British Premier Baldwin on eve of election makes a final plea for support pointing out the endorsement of protection since other alternative measures cannot provide a permanent remedy.——U.S. House of Representatives remains deadlocked in fight organized by members of Progressive party.——Army engineers after inspection declare White House no longer safe and that reconstruction should be made immediately.——When work is effectively resumed in mines and factories and agreements reached regarding exploitations of railways, etc., resistance in the Ruhr will eventually cease, says Paris report.

December 7. A loan to purchase foodstuffs for Germany is practically assured of the support of the United States.——Congressman Gillett is re-elected Speaker after an armistice between political groups of the U. S. Congress and deadlock is removed.

December 8. U. S. Congress is in full session and in first message President Coolidge reaffirms Monroe Doctrine, opposes cancellation of foreign debts, and favors plan of Secretary of Treasury for reduction of taxes.——All three sections of Emergency Powers Bill is adopted by German Reichstag.

December 9. The Baldwin government is overcome in beginning of election in England and Lord Derby is expected to form new Cabinet as protection is defeated.——Paris press reports much anxiety is felt in France as Baldwin loses in England as they see victory for opponents of Poincare ——International Red Cross committee appoints a delegate to enquire into conditions prevailing in Germany. ——Rebel movement in Mexico spreads to nine states and fifteen Mexican deputies arrive at Vera Cruz with view of establishing a Congress and designating a provisional President.

December 10. General elections in Great Britain report: Conservatives, 259; Liberals, 148; Labor, 187; and Independent, 8.——Mr. Mellon, Secretary of Treasury, in statement points out a reduction of $300,000,000 in taxes in America.

December 11. President Coolidge will be candidate for U. S. presidency is announced in Washington.——More revolts occur in Mexico, all federal forces converging on rebel center at Vera Cruz ——London report says Premier Baldwin expects to render resignation.

December 12. Edwin Denby, Secretary of U. S. Navy, recommends appropriations for further construction to keep pace with other Powers.——Fight for chairmanship of Commerce Committee causes further deadlock in U. S. Senate.——Premier Stanley Baldwin is summoned to Buckingham Palace and asked not to resign by the King.

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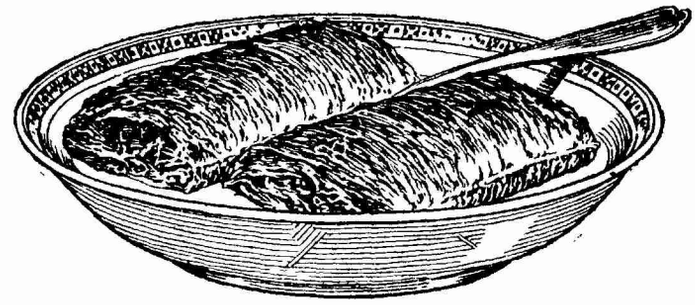

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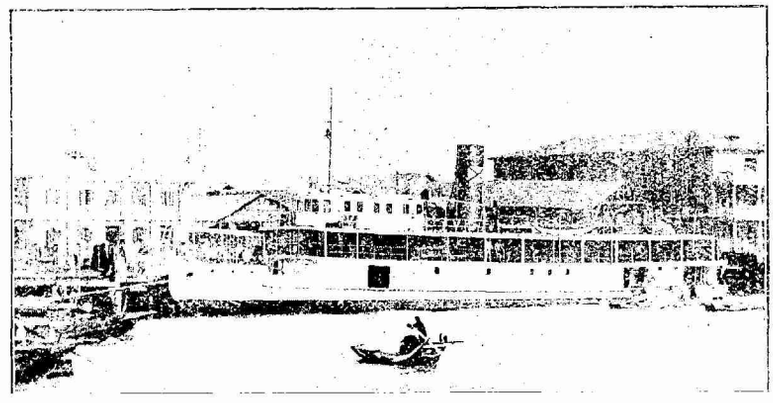

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Read These

League or War? By Irving Fisher (1923) $4.40
Is another world war looming up? Has the world as we know it come to the parting of the ways—to the choice between immediate action to establish just and lasting concord between nations, and the alternative of self-annihilation in a conflict infinitely more terrible than the last? Prof. Fisher, independent in politics and friend alike of Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson, here outlines what every man and woman must know if reason is to prevail over chaos, intelligent action over brute violence.

Africa Questions at the Paris Peace Conference
By George Louis Beer (1923) $13.00
George Louis Beer established an enviable reputation as an authority on British and American colonial history. This is his unbiased survey of conditions in Africa—including not only a discussion of Egyptian problems, but an account of all of Africa that was in any way affected by the Great War.

The Evolution of Hungary and Its place in European History By Count Paul Teleki (1923) $7.00

Modern Italy, Its Intellectual, Cultural, and Financial Aspects By Tommaso Tittoni (1922) $4.00

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New Books and Publications

Italian Liberation

With Italy in Her Final War of Liberation. By Olin D. Wannamaker: New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. Gold $1.75

This is a record of the activities of the Y.M.C.A. on the Italian front. The world at large still knows but little of what took place on the Italian front during the period of the titanic struggle of that land against the forces of the Central Powers. It was the news of the breach in the Italian lines on October, 25 1917, and the tragic retreat which followed that first attracted the attention of the Americans.

The Italian government did all it could for the children of the soldiers at the front and also provided for the younger folks of the families of those who were engaged in the struggle. Hundreds of new orphanages were created and in a single area containing fifteen towns and cities during the first year of the war, 30,000 children, who would otherwise have been partly or wholly waifs and astray, in peril of being crushed under the heavy traffic of the world, were rescued and placed in all sorts of protecting institutions.

The charitable spirit of America is apparent through out the book. Dr. Walter A. Lowrie, rector of an American church at Rome, did most unselfish and useful work among the Italian soldiers and the prisoners of war by collecting for them a very large number of books in German and Austrian, and also provided them with musical instruments to amuse themselves.

Soldiers' houses were established on a large scale and they served a very useful purpose in keeping the young men away from immoral influences. At one time, energetic direction expanded the service till twenty Soldiers' Houses were serving from 3000 to 10,000 men each, and the Americans were supplying twenty-eight Italian *cases*. In Tuscany, recreation rooms were conducted in numbers of barracks in Florence and thirty or more towns and villages by the American "Y" men. American young women added a very important element to this service.

The Italian officers and men co-operated freely and cheerfully with the Americans in their humanitarian work and the author pays a glowing tribute to them.

The services of the American Y.M.C.A. will ever stand memorable in the annals of the Great War. What they did for the maimed and the sick constitues a record of charity of which America can be justly proud. In one district of Bologna there were thirty-seven hospitals and convalescent homes, with capacity for 500 officers and 12,000 soldiers.

The Americans were escorted by two splendid specimens of the thirty or forty thousand priests serving as chaplins, ambulance men, officers and soldiers.

The book under review also contains a vivid account of the fighting spirit of the Italian army who so fearlessly stood against the united attack of the Germans and the Austrians. Many instances of Italian bravery are mentioned here and there on the pages of the book.

There are many interesting illustrations in the book. It is not a history of all the American activities on the Italian soil. But it is an account of the Y.M.C.A from many sides and one reading the book can but admire the American spirit of good will and practical service to the Italians. The book is a complete success.

Shanghai, December 2, 1923.

H. P. Shastri.

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Financial Notes

The following cablegram from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., regarding business conditions in the United States was issued December 10 by the office of the American Commercial Attache, Shanghai:

"Exports October $13,500,000; Imports $16,800,000; financial situation excellent; funds abundant and rates low; steel production lower; textile and automobile production increasing; price cotton 37 cents, other commodities declining; railroad situation materially improved; outlook promising."

The *Financial Review* of November 17 writes: "Abnormally favorable retail trade appears to be the most conspicuous feature of the domestic, (U. S.) situation. Freight car movements hold at a volume larger than ever recorded. The justified prosperity of the cotton districts based upon an exceptional high price is pronounced. That export trade has improved is no doubt due to the realization that large consumable possibilities for our manufactured products exist in most parts of the world with the exception of Europe. Building contracts were 25% above those of the previous month, and automobile production 11% larger. Bad spots are petroleum, copper, tires and shipping."

The *President Jackson* of the Admiral Oriental line on November 2 landed in Seattle the largest number (793) passengers ever carried across the Pacific on an American ship. It also carried $6,000,000 of silk.

The organization in America of the International Match Corporation last month, and the flotation of debentures on October 22 amounting to $15,000,000, which were subscribed on the day of issue, has brought attention to the match industry. The *Trade Record* of the National City Bank of New York estimates 4 1/2 trillion matches are used yearly, the cost to the consumers amounting to $200,000,000. The largest match manufacturing countries are United States, Sweden and Japan. Of the $28,000,000 capital of the International Match Corporation, Swedish interests hold over half. The $15,000,000 just raised is to be used for the purchase of match factories in Japan, China, South America and elsewhere.

Trade Inquiries

The Mohawk Company, 15,-19 East 26th St., New York N. Y., desire to purchase Chinese novelties such as jewelry etc.

J. Ross Collins, 349 Broadway, New York City, interested in the purchase of Chinese furniture.

Malleable Iron Range Co. Beaver Dam, Wisc., desire to secure representative to sell their products in China.

Thomson & Kelly Co., Inc., Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C., desire to secure representative for the sale of cotton underskirts and leather jerkins.

Miss Florence I. Hogg, Oriental Gift Shop, 20 Market St., Amsterdam, N. Y., desires to purchase laces, embroideries, silks, cloisenne, etc.

Hays Feather Company, 64-66 Lispenard St., New York, N. Y., desire to make connections with a thoroughly reliable concern for the purpose of buying raw millinery feathers.

Hunnell & Co., Inc., successors to Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., 136 Liberty St., New York, desire an agent for the sale of leather products, including sole leather, calf, patent, etc.

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Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, December 12th, 1923.

Exchange:—The London price of silver for spot at 33 7/16d. is 3/16d. up on last week's closing quotation. The price for two months forward delivery at 33d. is 1/4d. up. Our official rate for T/T on London advanced to 3/4d, but this is a quotation for cash the rate for December being 3/3d Cash has again been in demand and as high as 3/4 3/8d. was paid during the week. There is very little exchange business passing in connection with Imports or Exports the latter particularly being very stagnant. At the close quotations for T/T on London were as follows, 3/4d. cash, 3/3 1/2d. Dec. 3/2 1/2d. Jan. 3/2d. Feb. 3/1 3/4d. to June and the tone of the market easy. Further advices of shipments of silver to Shanghai have been received and including 4,000,000 ounces of silver arrived today per S.S. "Cleveland" silver afloat for Shanghai eggregates over 18,000,000 ounces of which over 12,000 000 is due to arrive before the end of December. This should be sufficient to ease our money market and unless there is a sudden improvement in Export business, is likely to weaken our exchange as a fair demand for gold remittances continues which would be augmented by a speculative demand on any turn in rates.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 18,560,000 a decrease of Tls 2,567,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 31,440,000 an increase of $ 870,000.
Silver Yen, ...Yen. 1,930,000.
Estimated value Tls 42,547,000 as against Tls. 58,779,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Nov.	Thursday Dec. 6	Friday Dec. 7	Saturday Dec. 8	Monday Dec. 10	Tuesday Dec. 11	Wednesday Dec. 12
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3/2 038	3/3 1/2	3/3	3/3	3/3 3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2 3/4	3/4
D/Dfts ,,	—	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2 /3 5/8	3/3 1/2 3/4 1/2	3/4 1/8
4m/s ,,	—	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4 3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4 3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4
T/T India	124 644	226 3/4	227 3/4	228 1/2	227 1/4 231 1/2	230 1/2 233 1/2	234
T/T France	1,258 461	1305	1315	1330	13301345	13451360	1355
T/T N. Y.	69 615	71 1/2	71 1/2	71	71 72	72 72 3/4	73 1/4
T/T H'kong	2 336	70 3/4	70 1/4	70 1/2	70 1/4 70 1/4	70 3/4 70 3/4	70 3/4
T/T Japan	70 019	67 1/2	67 1/4	67 1/2	67 66 1/4	66 1/4 65 1/2	65 1/2
T/T Batavia	187 481	192 1/4	192 1/2	192 1/2	192 1/2 195	195 197	197
T/T Straits	74.259	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2 71 1/2	71 1/2 70 1/2	70 1/2
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L Cred D/A	3 3.851	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5 3/5 1/2	3/5 1/2 3/6	3/6
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/5 1/4	3/5 1/4	3/5 1/4	3/5 1/4 3/5 3/4	3/5 1/4 3/6 1/4	3/6 1/4
6m/s ,, D/A	3/4 351	3/5 1/2	3/5 1/2	3/5 1/2	3/5 1/2 3/6	3/6 3 6 1/2	3/6 1/2
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,330.769	1385	1395	1410	14101425	14251440	1435
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	72.961	75	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2 75	75 75 3/4	75 3/4
4m/s ,, Docs	—	75 1/2	75	75	75 75 1/2	75 1/2 76 1/4	76 1/4

(Based on Bell's Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	Dec. 6	Dec. 7	Dec. 8	Dec. 10	Dec. 11	Dec. 12
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	33 1/16	33	33 1/8	33 1/16	33 1/16	33 7/16
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 64 5/8	G. $. 64 5/8	G. $. 64 3/8	G. $. 64 1/2	G. $. 64 1/2	G. $. 64 1/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 325 90	Tls. 326 80	Tls. 326 80	Tls. 322 50	Tls. 322 00	Tls. 321 80
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.3625	72.3875	72.4875	72.375	72.275	72.2375
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	6%	6%	9%	12%	12%	12%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.
**Closing Price in New York for Previousday

Bank of England rate of discount		4%	
Bank of France rate of discount		4 1/2 %	
London open Market of rate Dis.	3 m/s.	3 1/4 %	
,, ,,	4	3 1/4 %	
,,	6	3 1/2 %	

London on Paris	T/T	81.45
London on Germany	T/T	
New York on London	T/T	439
Bombay on London	T/T	1/3 9/32
Hongkong on ,,	T/T	2/3 3/4
Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T	2/1 3/4

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: American Policy and Program

References: Pp. 37-8

Questions: 1. Analyse and tell the meaning of the statements quoted in the editorial. 2, What is the Open Door Policy and when did it originate and how? 3. What is the Nine Power Treaty? When and where was it signed? 4. What was America's program at the Washington Conference? 5. Has China supported the American policy and program? Explain. 6. How may missionary work in China be considered in the light of an investment? 7. What evidences are given of lack of knowledge of conditions in China on the part of the Department of State? 8. Do you think the foreign governments should withdraw recognition of the Peking government? 9. How does the writer of this editorial think the foreign governments should handle individual problems in China? 10. What Far Eastern problems confront the new American Congress?

Topic 2: China Honors Peace Efforts of Harding

References: Pp. 44,46

Questions: 1. In what ways have the Chinese paid respect to the memory of the late President of the United States? 2. Where has the monument in his memory been erected? By whom? When? 3. What double significance attached to the ceremony of unveiling the monument? 4. What was the keynote of Minister Schurman's speech?

Topic 3: America and the Philippines

References: Pp, 66,68

Questions: 1. What is the legal basis of the Filipinos' demand for independence? 2. On what grounds do they demand immediate independence? 3. What has been the answer of the present American government? 4. What was the Wood-Forbes Commission? 5. To what conclusions did it arrive? 6. What was the purpose of appointing General Wood as Governor-General of the Islands? What problems and difficulties has he had to face?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: China and the Man of Destiny Idea

References: Pp. 38-40

Questions: 1. Who are Don Miguel de Rivera and Signor Mussolini, and how did they rise to power? 2. What were the causes of trouble in Spain and Italy which led to their rise? 3. What is a *Coup d'Etat?* 4. What is the great man interpretation of history? What is the economic interpretation of History? What is the difficulty in applying these interpretations? 5. What reason is given for the failures in China of Kwanghsu and Yuan Shih-kai? 6, Why have men like Mussolini and Rivera been at least partially successful? 7. What is the central thought of this article?

Topic 2: Canton's Floating Population, and Politics in the South

References: Pp. 52,54,62,64

Questions: 1 What is meant by a "Floating Population"? 2. How large is this population around Canton? 3. How are the people on these boats regulated and taxed? 4. How have they been effected by the warfare around Canton? 5. How are the Yunnanese forces profiting by the civil war in Canton? 6. How is salt being taxed now in Canton? Who gets the proceeds? 7. How much money has the Canton Municipality contributed toward the carrying on of the war in that locality? 8 How do the pawn-brokers help out? 9. What is Dr. Sun's present position in Kwangtung?

Topic 3: Through the Land of Confucius

References: The Special Supplement

Questions: 1. What is meant by tourist trade? Name some countries which derive large sources of income from tourists. What is the importance of developing China for sight-seers? 2. Why do the phrases "the Holy Land of China," and "The Route of Marco Polo" sound sweet in the ears of a tourist? 3. What is the importance of Fengtai? 4. What can you say of the walls of Tientsin? Of the trade of Tientsin? 5. Why is Tsinan-fu an important city? What sights has it? 6. How does one get to the top of Tai Shan? Why does one take the trip? 7. Trace the route of the Grand Canal. When was it constructed? Is it navigable for its whole course? 8. Name and discuss the importance of other famous sights to be seen on the Tsin-Pu railway. 9. What is said as to bandits on this route now? 10. What is the object and what is the value of this article?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Japan's Reconstruction Budget

References: P. 68

Questions: 1. What financial schemes has the Japanese government announced for carrying out reconstruction measures? 2. Over how long a period is it planned the payments for reconstruction shall run? 3. How are the insurance companies involved? 4. What plans has the government announced in reference to these? 5. Why is there opposition?

Topic 2: Acclimatization of American Cotton in China

References: Pp. 46,48

Questions: 1. What is meant by "acclimatization," and by "scientific breeding"? 2. Why should certain kinds of foreign cotton be acclimatized in China? 3. How many varieties of American cotton have been acclimatized by the Agricultural College under consideration? 4. What is the difference between breeding and cultivation?

Topic 3: China's New Trademark Law

References: Pp. 40-1,32

Questions: 1. Why is the problem of protecting trademarks in China a complicated one? 2. Why is this a problem of extreme importance both for foreigners and Chinese? 3. What treaty provisions has China agreed to for the protection of foreign trademarks? 4. Why should a trademark be registered?

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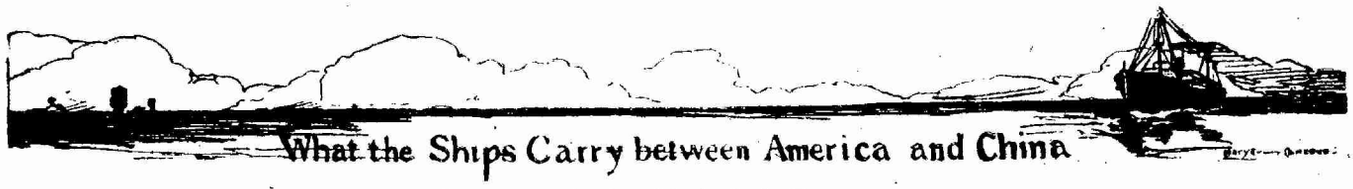

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Oct. 1.27 equal Gold $1

To San Pedro.

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo..	Pls.	75

To Los Angeles.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 50...	,,	183
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	575

To Panama.

Silk Piece Goods.....	Pls.	0.90
Silk Pongees, Shantung.	,,	4.49

To Cali.

Silk Pongees, Shantung.	,,	2.26

To Boston.

Silk Piece Goods	,,	0.12
Cotton, Raw. Bls. 200..	,,	751

To Darby.

Silk, Waste:

Other Ports, Bls. 49 ..	,,	152.12

Silk Cocoon Strippings:

Shanghai, Bls. 32 ...	Pls.	97.36

To South Manchester.

Silk Cocoon, Pierced:

Shanghai, Bls. 13	,,	39.22
Others Ports Bls. 28...	,,	85.46

Silk, Waste:

Shanghai, Bls. 14	,,	42.98

To New Orleans.

Hats, Rush	Pcs.	54,000

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 27.....	Pls.	26.71
White other Ports, Bls. 30.....	,,	29.91
Yellow, Shanghai, Bls. 15.....	,,	14.96
Yellow, Hankow, ,, 6	,,	6.31
,, other Ports ,, 28	,,	27.15
Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	3.62
Tea, Black, Kiukiang .	,,	2
Chinaware, Coarse.....	,,	36
Chinaware, Fine.....	,,	54
Intestines, Pigs', Salted..	,,	87
Rhubarb.....	,,	101
Tobacco, Leif..	,,	15
Skin Crosses, Lamb ...	Pcs.	650
Skins, Lamb	,,	1.750
Skins, Marmot	,,	36,585
Musk.....	Taels	324
Carpets.....Hk.	Tls.	40,864

S. S. President Lincoln, November 9.

From U S. A.

Shirtings, White, Plain, over 41 in.....	Yds.	2,149
Waterproof Cloth	,,	238
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 800..	Pls.	2.929
Apples, Fresh.....	,,	429
Bones, Cow	,,	31
Canned Asparagus	,,	128
Canned Fruits.....	,,	628
Cheese	,,	3
Coffee Beans	,,	6
Currents and Raisins...	,,	1,947
Fish, Cod, Dried.....	,,	8
Fruits, Dried	,,	69
Fruits, Fresh	,,	15
Ink, Printing	,,	256
Lard, in Tins	,,	51
Leather, Sole.....	,,	345
Macaroni	,,	19
Milk, Condensed.....	,,	2,160
Milk, Evaporated	,,	122
Nuts.....	,,	6
Oranges, Fresh.....	,,	90
Packings, Unclassed ..	,,	35
Paints, Unclassed.....	,,	8
Paper, Cardboard	,,	950
,, Wrapping.....	,,	19
Prunes, Dried.....	,,	105
Seed, Apricot.....	,,	11
Soda, Silicate of	,,	49
Sugar of Milk	,,	151
,, White	,,	9
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	3
Varnish	Galls.	212
Oil, Lubricating.....	,,	49,579
Chocolate.....	Lb.	4,320
Imitation Leather.....	Pcs.	2
Lemons, Fresh	,,	12,000
Baking Powder	Doz.	20
Canned Fish	,,	48
,, Fruits.....	,,	393
,, Meats	,,	345
,, Salmon	,,	108
,, Vegetables.....	,,	1,160
Coffee, in Tins	,,	177
Cigarettes	Mille.	26,000

Treasure:

Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	1,173,286

S. S. Heffron, November 12,

From U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 100.....	Pls.	380
Iron Hoop Ends.....	,,	2,941
,, Wire	,,	743

Iron, Galvanized:

Wire Shorts	,,	1,305
Steel, Bamboo	,,	6,640
Steel, Tool.....	,,	161
Almonds.....	,,	3
Asphalt.....	,,	1,907
Beans.....	,,	7
Bones, Cow.....	,,	78
Carbon, Black	,,	260
Cheese	,,	5
Leather, Sole.....	,,	125
Macaroni.....	,,	25
Milk, Condensed	,,	1,008
Milk, Evaporated	,,	311
Nuts	,,	5
Paper, Cardboard	,,	2,689
Raisin.....	,,	1,587
Wax, Paraffin.....	,,	2,314

S. S. West Jester, November 12.

From U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat.....	Pls.	1,287
Wheat.....	,,	37,500

S. S. Hawaii Maru November 14.

From U. S. A.

To Kansas City:

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo..	Pls.	297

To Chicago.

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	162

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 35	Pls.	34.50
Skin Mats, Dog.....	Pcs.	5,000
Skins, Dog.....	,,	6,000
,, Lamb.....	,,	2,000
,, Rabbit.....	,,	1,000

S. S. Shelley, November 14.

From U. S. A.

Grease.....	Pls.	974
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,664
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases.	Galls.	619,200
Oil, Lubricating	,,	240,615

S. S. Empress of Canada, Nov. 19.

To Baltimore.

Straw Braid, Mottled ..	,,	28
,, ,, White	,,	43
Rhubarb	,,	25

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 30	Pls.	29.86

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	1,037

To Minnesota.

Fans, Straw.....	Pcs.	21,000

To Darby.

Silk, Waste:

Shanghai, Bls. 15	Pls.	49.00
Other Ports Bls. 16 ..	,,	48.68

Silk Cocoon Strippings:

Shanghai Bls. 73	,,	233.23

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 10	Pls.	10.09
White, other Ports, Bls. 15.....	Pls.	15.03

To Philadelphia.

Hair, Horse.....	,,	100

To Buffalo.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—During the past week the cotton market has been eventful but with a rather steady undertone in a general way, and although there has been a moderate revival of mill interest, operations of local professionals have also been in evidence. Fluctuations have been irregular and the undertone on the whole has been quite steady, notwithstanding the heavy decline of Mid-Americans and Indians.

We think, therefore, that for the present time there is comparatively little risk in buying cotton conservatively on slight declines, such purchases should prove profitable anyhow.

Yarn:—We have had an easier market during the early part of the week and at the close the undertone was steady. Prices have receded some five to six taels as compared with last week's level. New business for export has been booked, some 6,000 to 7,000 bales in all counts. and over 3,000 bales direct business with the Mills has been recorded. From present indications, we look for better markets in the future.

Liverpool, December, 5, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—

Fully Middling Spot .....20.30 Pence
,, ,, January .....20.23 ,,
,, ,, March .....20.25 ,,
Market:—*Weak.*

New York, December, 6, 1923.

New York Market:—December .....34.90 Cents
January .....34.20 ,,
March.....34.65 ,,
May.....34.80 ,,
July .....33.92 ,,
Spot .....35 45 ,,
Market:—*Weak.*

Bombay, December, 6, 1923.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May, ...Rps. 608 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, Dec./Jan..... ,, 495 ,, ,,
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan..... ,, 576 ,, ,,
Market:—*Weak.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot.....	Tls.	48.00
Shanghai, Spot	,,	44.50
M-ginned, Spot	,,	45.00
Taichong, Spot.....	,,	46.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot.....	,,	47.50
Ningpo, Spot.	,,	42.00

Market:—*Easier.*

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER; DEPUTY CLERK R. J. PEYTON-GRIFFEN.

U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 12 Noon of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299—331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Dec. 10, 1923 Cause No. 2329, Asia Life Insurance Co. v. W. R. Rice; on motion to set; assigned.

" 10, " " " 1488, H. Gensburger v. B. Moss; on motion to set; passed to December 31.

" 15, " " " 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.; on motion to set; assigned.

" 10, " " " 2305, A. A. Tuomola et al. v. E. G. Hinde et al.; on motion to set; assigned.

" 10, " " " 1486, F. T. Kiang v. C. J. Kosel; on motion to set; assigned.

IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA

IN THE MATTER OF TAM KUN alias HENRY THOMAS, deceased

(No. 74 of 1923, decided June 15)

SYLLABUS

(By the Editor)

1. Wills: LEX DOMICILII. Under the law of England a testamentary instrument executed outside of the United Kingdom, is valid if it conforms to the law of the place where the testator was then domiciled.
2. ID: EXECUTORS. A letter, so conforming, signed by a decedent and purporting to deal with his entire estate is a valid will and the addressee is entitled "to be executor according to the tenor."

Tycho Wing, Esquire, for the proponent.
A. G. Mossop, Esquire, for the Crown.

SIR SKINNER TURNER, C.J.:

The plaintiff asks for probate of a letter written to him by one Henry Thomas deceased, his foster brother. He claims that he is an executor according to the tenor, and that the letter is a will. The facts are short and not in dispute:

The deceased was a lighthouse keeper in the employ of the Chinese Maritime Customs. He died by his own hand on December 8, 1922. Amongst his papers was a letter dated three days earlier addressed to the present plaintiff, which purported to deal with the whole of his estate in the case of death. It is typewritten, is not witnessed as a will according to the provisions of the Wills Act, 1837, nor does it name any executor, but is signed by the deceased. Acting on the, at that time, correct advice of H.B.M. Consul at Amoy, the plaintiff asked for letters of administration of the estate, alleging that the deceased had died intestate. That application was removed into this Court from Amoy, and thereupon the Crown Advocate entered a *caveat* on the ground that the deceased had died leaving no known relatives and that the Crown was entitled. It appeared that the plaintiff was foster brother of the deceased and that the only other known person interested was his foster mother who resides at Hongkong. The necessary formalities were proceeded with but the writ issued in pursuance of the *caveat* and the affidavit in support asked for a declaration that the letter was in law a will and that the deceased had in fact died testate. And to that the Crown Advocate offers now no opposition.

It is clear to me that the present plaintiff is entitled to ask for probate as executor according to the tenor. If upon a reasonable construction of the document it appears that a particular person has been appointed to perform the essential duties of an executor such an appointment is sufficient to constitute that person an executor and to entitle him to apply for probate. Even an appointment to pay all just debts is enough.[1] Here in addition to such an appointment there is ample to show that the present plaintiff was

1. In the Goods of Cook, 1902, P. 114.

Dec. 10, 1923 Cause No. 1686, In re Stewart-Crane Co., Inc., in liquidation; on objection receiver's schedule and motion; testimony taken of G. Crane, F. A. Bowen, C. S. Franklin; submitted
" 10, " " " 2319, L. H. Woo v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; on demurrer; submitted.
" 10, " " " 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co.; on motion for stay of execution; submitted.
" 10, " " " 1506, Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann), Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.; on motion for new trial; passed to December 17.
" 10, " " " 2337, Thornett & Fehr v. Viloudaki & Co.; on demurrer, and motion to strike; submitted.
" 10, " " " 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation; on motion to allow photographing document, etc.; submitted.
" 10, " " " 1544, Fischer v. Stone; on motion for execution; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

Dec. 6, 1923, Crim. No. 544, U. S. v. S. B. Fair; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
" 8, " " " 545, U. S. v. E. B. Jones; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
" 11, " " " 546, U. S. v. F. Bulgarelli; testimony taken of H. J. Schmidt, W. B. Curtiss; submitted.
" 13, " Civil " 135, China Fibre Container Co. v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; testimony taken of J. Abraham, H. Mandel, C. S. Rutherford; continued.

Judgments and Orders:

Dec. 5, 1923, Cause No. 1958, The Auto-Castle, v. Isaac Delbourgo; Commissioner's judgment affirmed.
" 5, " " " 2116, In re George F. Fitch's will; order closing administration.
" 6, " " " 2339, Boyd v. Boyd; decree.
" 7, " " " 2358, In re Caroline Furber Swain's will; order admitting will to probate.
" 8, " " " 2180, Lee Hua Co. Ltd. v. American Express Co. Inc.; judgment for defendant.
" 10, " " " 2133, In re Paul S. Reinsch's estate; order extending time for filling claim.
" 10, " " " 2361, The Dunlop Rubber Co. (China), Ltd v. H. R. Emery; order for service by publication.

(By the Commissioner)

Dec. 6, 1923, Crim. No. 544, U. S., v. S. B. Fair; sentence.
" 8, " " " 545, U. S. v. E. B. Jones; defendant warned.
" 11, " " " 546, U. S. v. V. Bulgarelli; sentence.

Assignments For Hearing:

Dec. 17, 1923, 3:00 p.m., Cause No. 1486, Kiang v. Kosel.
" 20, " 9:30 a.m., " " 2329, Asia Life Insurance Co. v. W. R. Rice.

appointed to perform the duties and I therefore hold that, assuming the letter can be admitted to probate as a will, the plaintiff is entitled to be "executor according to the tenor."

Is the letter a will? By Lord Kingsdown's Act.[2] a testamentary instrument made out of the United Kingdom by a British subject, is, as regards personal estate, well executed for the purpose of being admitted to probate if it is made according to the

2. 24. & 25. Victi. c. 114. sect. 1.

(Continued next week)

Dec. 27, 1923, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 2305, A. A. Tuomola et al. v. E. G. Hinde et al.
" 31, " 9:30 a.m., " " 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Dec. 4, 1923, Cause No. 531, In re John J. Wade's Will; guardian's release and discharge of administrator.
" 5, " " " 1544, Fischer v. Stone; first intervenor's exception to order of Sept. 26, 1923; notice of motion; praecipe for transcript of record.
" 5, " " " 1686, In re Stewart-Crane Co., Inc., in liquidation; memorandum on motion for declaration of trust.
" 5, " " " 2357, U. S. v. Hinde; bond.
" 5, " " " 2359, U. S. v. Hinde; bond.
" 5, " " " 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation; reply affidavit; motion.
" 5, " " " 2116, In re George F. Fitch's will; final account; petition.
" 5, " " " 2356, Pacific Trading Co. Inc. v. S. L. Jones & Co. Inc.; marshal's return of summons.
" 6, " " " 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation; intervenor's brief.
" 6, " " " 2268, Emile Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.; notice of motion to set.
" 6, " " " 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al.; notice of motion to set.
" 6, " " " 2305, A. A. Tuomola et al. v. E. G. Hinde et al.; notice of motion to set.
" 6, " " " 2244, In re Hester Smith's will; petition for partial distribution; certificates of death.
" 6, " " " 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation; notice of motion.
" 6, " " " 1544, Fischer v. Stone; motion for execution.
" 6, " " " 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.; second amended petition
" 7, " " " 1486, Kiang v. Kosel; motion to aet.
" 7, " " " 2272, Colbert v. Colbert; plaintiff's reply.
" 7, " " " 2360, V. Richter v. T. Tapia; complaint; summons issued.
" 7, " " " 2021, Kitty Ren v. American Drug Company; satisfaction of judgment.
" 8, " " " 2341, In re Richard Swain's will; letters testamentary.
" 8, " " " 2358, In re Caroline Furber Swain's will; oath and bond of administrator; letters of administration.
" 8, " " " 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. M. Wulfsohn & Co.; plaintiff's brief.
" 10, " " " 2095, Olivier & Co. v. The Kearny Co., L. D. Kearny et al.; alias writ of execution issued.
" 10, " " " 2133, In re Paul S. Reinsch's estate; application to extend time for filing claim.
" 10, " " " 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co. Ltd.; bond on writ of error
" 10, " " " 2361, The Dunlop Rubber Co. (China), Ltd. v. H. R. Emery; complaint; affidavit; attachment bond; summons issued; writ of attachment issued.
" 11, " " " 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. M. Wulfoshn & Co.; motion for plaintiff to furnish translations of certain documents; notice of motion; copy of power of attorney of M. Bleuler.
" 11, " " " 2292, I. M. Burlakoff et al v. M. Wulfsohn & Co.; notice of motion to strike.
" 11, " " " 2175, L. G. Husar v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.; amended answer.
" 11, " " " 2278, U. S v. E. Stein; motion to dismiss.
" 11, " " " 2279, U. S v. J. W. Maloney; motion to dismiss.
" 11, " " " 2280 U. S. v. C. V. Stein; motion to dismiss.
" 11, " " " 2363, U. S v. V. F. Bulgarelli; information.

(By the Commissioner)

Dec. 5, 1923, Crim. No. 544, U. S. v. S. B. Fair; complaint; warrant issued.
" 6, " " " 544, U. S. v. S. B. Fair; marshal's return of warrant.
" 6, " " " 545, U. S. v. E. B. Jones; complaint.
" 6, " Civil " 126, Atkinson & Dallas, Ltd v. C. Berthel & Co.; marshal's return of writ of execution and restitution.
" 10, " Crim. " 546, U. S. v. V. Bulgarelli; complaint.
" 11, " " " 488, U S. v. J. Crevling; motion to dismiss.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down.**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	S N L T P L Express Mail	3rd & 4th	Local	S N L T P L Fast Express	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	T P L Mail	S N L Nights Express T P L Express
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7 15	7.35	9 30	9 50	12.10	12 30	15 25	17 15	17.45	19.35	23 30	Peking d											9.05	T P L Express	—	
Nansiang d.		7.28	7 45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16 01	17 47	18 15	20 05	0 02	Tientsin East a											—		—	
Soochow ... d		8.59		9.41	11.14	12 53		14.43	18 24	19 39		—	1 39	Do. d											13 00		14 35	9 35
Wusih ... d	7 00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14 12		15 38	19.34	20 36		—	2 38	Tientsin Central a											—		—	
Changchow ... d	8.14	10 56		11.41	12 49	15 28		16 38		21 38		—	3 32	Do. d											13 20		—	10 06
Tanyang ... d	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38				—	—	Tsinanfu d											21.57		—	19 50
Chinkiang ... d	10.31	12 49			14 22	17 34		18.33				—	5 14	Hsuchowfu d											6 51		—	6 00
Nanking ... a	12 30	14 21			15.43	19 35		20 02				—	7 20	Pukow a											14 58		18 49	16 02
Pukow ... d.												8 50	10 00	Nanking d					7 40		8 10	11 05			15 50	16 15		23 00
Hsuchowfu ... d												17 08	19 48	Chinkiang d					9 20		10 25	12 54			17 29	18 27		0.52
Tsinanfu ... d.												24.4	5 58	Tanyang d					9 57		11 21	13 36			18 03	19 26		—
Tientsin Central a												—	—	Changchow d			7 10		10 59	12 00	12 44	14 32			18 57	20 46		2 41
Do. d												10 15	15 32	Wusih d		7 20	8 22		11 59	13 02	14 07	15.33			19 43	21 52		3 53
Tientsin East ... a												—	15 42	Soochow d		8 21	9 39		12 54	14 02	15 25	16 31			20 32			4 58
Do. d.												10 25		Nansiang d	8.15	10 33	11 34	13 00	14.33	16 03	17 45	18 18	18.40	20 35	—			6 26
Peking ... ... a												14 25		Shanghai North a	8 42	11 00	12 05	13 30	15.00	16 30	18 20	18 45	19 13	21.05	22.00			6 50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d	6 42	8 15	9 40	11 05	12 30	13 55	15 20	16 45	18 10	19 35	21 00	22 25	23 50	1 15	Shanghai North d	6 00	7 30	9 00	10 25	11 50	13 15	14 40	16 05	17 30	18 55	20 20	21 45	23 10	0 35
Kiangwan d	7 10	8 40	10 05	11 31	12.55	14 20	15 46	17 10	18.35	20 00	21 25	22 50	0 15	1 40	Tientungan d	6 05	7 35	9 05	10 30	11 55	13 20	14 45	16 10	17 35	19 00	20 25	21 50	23 15	0 40
Tientungan d	7 16	8 46	10 11	11 37	13.01	14 26	15 52	17.16	18 41	20 06	21 31	22 56	0 21	1 46	Kiangwan d	6 12	7 42	9 12	10 37	12 02	13 27	14 52	16 17	17 42	19 07	20 32	21 57	23 22	0 47
Shanghai North a	7 20	8 50	10 15	11 41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17 20	18 45	20.10	21 35	23 00	0 25	1 50	Woosung Forts a	6 35	8 06	9 35	11 00	12 25	13 50	15 15	16 40	18 05	19 30	20 55	22 20	23 45	1 10

R. Restaurant Cars, * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down — Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) — Zahkou-Shanghai North — Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North ..... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15-35	..	..	19.15	Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield ..... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30	Hangchow ..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei ..... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36	Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwa Junction ..... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50	Yehzah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
									Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Shanghai South ..... dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15 30*	*17 5*	*18.15*	*19.20*	Kashai ..... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Lunghwa Junction..... arr.	..	*8 21*	*9.22*	*13.43*	*15 45*	*17.33*	*18.33*	*19.38*	Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Sungkiang ..... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29	*Lunghwa Junction.. .....d.*	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.52*	*16 07*	*18.18*	..	*22.17*
Kashai ..... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16	*Shanghai South .....a.*	*8.55*	*9.55*	*11.55*	*14 10*	*16 25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
Kashing ..... dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46									
Yehsah ..... dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16 56	---	..	..	22.17	L'hwa Junction .....d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Changan ..... dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	---	..	..	22.51	Siccawei .....d	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	..	23.45	Jessfield .....d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Zahkou ..... arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	..	24.00	Shanghai North.... ...a.	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao ..... dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	22.55	Zahkou ..... dep.	7.45	9.49	12.00	...	...	18.30	...
Kenshangmun ..... dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	23.10	Hangchow ..... dep.	8.06	10.11	12.21	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Hangchow..... dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	...	Kenshangmun ..... dep.	8.17	10.22	12.32	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Zahkou..... arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	...	Konzenchiao..... arr.	8.30	10.35	12.45	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15